The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3424. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Rumors of a Heavy Battle Below Hagerstown.

Jackson Supposed to be Engaged with the National Forces at Martinsburg.

FIGHTING AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Entire Rebel Force Believed to be Retreating Across the Potomac.

Probable Engagement with their Rear Guard.

Great Excitement in Harrisburgh and Philadelphia.

Troops Rushing Forward at the Call of Gov. Curtin.

REPORTED BATTLE BELOW HAGERSTOWN.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The Chambersburgh telegraph operator says that he heard firing all the afternoon from the vicinity of Martinsburgh.

The *Bulletin* is out in an extra with the following:

Harrisburgh, Saturday, Sept. 13—4 P. M.

Men are wanted in companies. Philadelphia should respond immediately. There is no time for delay.

A heavy battle has been progressing south of Hagerstown for the last four hours. It is supposed to be between Jackson and the Union forces at Martinsburgh. We have been telegraphing all day for Home Guards and Grey Reserves, and hope they will report in companies, as all others do; after that is done, they will be formed into regiments to suit them if possible, but in accordance with United States regulations. Send along the men.

The above dispatch has been sent by T. A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and has been politely handed to us by Mr. E. C. Wright, one of the Directors, who assures us that the Company are prepared to forward 10,000 men to Harrisburgh to-night.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 13—7 P. M.

A dispatch has just been received from Col. Thomas A. Scott, from Harrisburgh, stating that a battle is going on below Hagerstown between Miles' and Jackson's forces, and calling on all troops to rush to Harrisburgh. Our citizens are making a prompt response—hundreds of armed men are rushing through the streets to the Pennsylvania Railroad Dépôt.

HURRYING FORWARD THE TROOPS.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The following dispatch has been received from Gov. Curtin:

Harrisburgh, Saturday Sept. 13—1:30 P. M.

Contradict the report that no more troops are wanted in Harrisburgh at once.

I want troops at once, and in companies; cannot wait for formations of brigades or regiments.

We are pushing forward troops every hour.

A. G. CURTIN.

REPORTED RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Baltimore, Saturday, Sept. 13.

We have positive information that railroad communication was interrupted and the telegraph wires were cut between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, yesterday, by the rebels.

A reconnoissance to the vicinity of North Mountain, about seven miles south of Williamsport, encountered some rebel pickets. We killed and captured thirteen.

It was discovered that Gens. Lee and Jackson had crossed the Potomac River near Martinsburgh.

Gen. Longstreet, it was thought, would cross further up the river.

The whole rebel force is retreating across the Potomac.

THE REPORT DISCREDITED.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The reported retreat of Jackson is not credited in well-informed circles here, and the active preparations of the Governor indicate that he does not put much trust in it. It is more probable that the rebel army has selected Williamsport as a base of operations, and is establishing connections with Virginia at that point.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 13.

The retreat of the entire rebel army across the Potomac River is not believed in official circles.

The sending of troops is urged as necessary.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 13.

We have information that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge over the Monocacy is not injured, and that trains can run between Baltimore and Frederick.

Firing was heard in that direction early this morning by persons in Rockville. A prisoner states that it was the rebels, covering their retreat.

Ten O'Clock P. M.—The excitement here has died out, as the apparent danger to Washington is removed. It is believed that the rebel army of invasion is retreating before the National force, and that it will retire into Virginia.

LATEST REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, September 13.

Our information in regard to the crossing of the rebels over the Potomac River is from Cumberland, and from a most reliable source.

A dispatch from Frederick at noon to-day, says that heavy firing in the direction of Harper's Ferry commenced early this morning, and continued until 11 o'clock. It then ceased, and commenced again at noon.

Gen. Hooker took possession of Frederick last night, and Gen. McClellan entered that city with his staff this morning.

A dispatch also says that we have captured the rebels' wagon trains.

Persons released by the rebels say that they told them that they were on their way to attack Harper's Ferry.

The impression at Frederick undoubtedly was that the cannonading was at Harper's Ferry.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD AT GREENCASTLE AND CHAMBERSBURG.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 13.

Heavy artillery firing was heard at Greencastle and Chambersburg this morning in the direction of Williamsport.

The main body of the rebels do not appear to have gone to Hagerstown. Gen. Longstreet's Division, numbering from 20,000 to 30,000 men, is only there apparently, to supply forage and supplies for the balance of the rebel army, which is at Boonsboro.

Our pickets have been driven in to the State line.

State troops continue to arrive, and leave for Chambersburgh as fast as transportation can be forwarded.

Gen. Lee is said to be at Hagerstown.

REPORTS FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

Urbana, Md., Sept 12—Friday Evening.

We learn, through one of our correspondents that Gen. Pleasanton reported this afternoon that the cavalry under his command crossed the Monocacy on Thursday, near the Potomac. They found no enemy in force, but saw a train of wagons with a large guard proceeding in the direction of Frederick.

There is no doubt that the troops under Gens. Stonewall Jackson and Longstreet, who were at Frederick, have gone to Hagerstown.

Gen. Hill's Division left Adamstown yesterday, and is on its way toward the Point of Rocks.

Sugar-Loaf Mountain was occupied on that day by our forces. The rebel signal officers were captured.

Four regiments of rebel cavalry and one battery, under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who were located at New-Market, evacuated that point at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Everything shows that the rebels are leaving the Monocacy for Hagerstown.

What the intentions of the rebels are is unknown, but the impression is that they will not leave the State without a fight.

If the rebels do not dispute our passage of the Monocacy we shall be in Frederick to-morrow.

If the rebels want to fight all they have to do is to wait until we come up to them.

All our men are in good spirits, and have no doubts as to the result when they meet the enemy.

The rebel encampment is within eight miles of Frederick.

No rebels were to be found by our reconnoitering cavalry on Thursday morning.

Yesterday afternoon our cavalry entered Frederick, and found it deserted by the rebels.

Our forces have been very kindly treated by the people of Frederick County.

THE REBEL RAID ON HAGERSTOWN.

Chambersburgh, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The rebels entered Hagerstown at about 9 o'clock this morning. They proceeded at once to the railroad dépôt and seized twelve hundred barrels of flour. They also commenced to tear up the track near the dépôt.

The party consisted of about three hundred rebel cavalry, but a much larger force was supposed to be close behind.

Many of the inhabitants are reported as having welcomed the invaders with the greatest delight—the females by waiving secesh flags and handkerchiefs from their windows, while the men sympathizers caused the arrest of all Union men.

The rebels also took possession of such stores as were pointed out to them as belonging to Union men and placed guards over them.

The rebels are said to be gathering in large supplies of goods, of which they stand greatly in need.

Some of the rebels who have been captured say that they have almost been starved, and that if they did not get supplies at once from this side of the Potomac, their army would not remain together long, as they were tired of fighting without anything to eat.

The United States Marshal, the Sheriff, and other officials left Hagerstown when the rebels entered the place, bringing away with them all the valuables in their different offices.

Hundreds of citizens also left the place, and the road for miles was lined with every description of vehicles filled with men principally, as they were more afraid of being forced to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, or of being carried off to Richmond, than of losing their property.

This town is filled with runaways, all of them very much excited, and each one telling what he saw and heard of the movements of the rebels.

Citizens who arrived to-day from Williamsport say that a very large rebel army is at that point, and it is supposed that they intend crossing there. The people are leaving their homes throughout that entire section of country, and crowding up this way toward Harrisburgh. But it is expected that the rebels will soon be driven out, as large bodies of troops are expected here soon from the northward, under the call of Gov. Curtin.

The Anderson Cavalary are supplied with horses and other equipments, and, when they are prepared to take the field, we shall no doubt receive a good account of them, as they are one of the finest regiments in the service.

Nothing has been heard from Hagerstown up to 7 o'clock this evening, and it is believed that the rebels will not come this side of that place.

IS HARRISBURGH UNDER MARTIAL LAW?

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 13.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says:

"Harrisburgh is declared to be under martial law. Every able-bodied man is going to Chambersburgh."

Harrisburgh, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation forbidding the citizens leaving town, under penalty of arrest.

Martial law has not been proclaimed.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The military excitement in this city is intense. A large number of armed citizens are leaving for Harrisburgh. Organized bodies of militia, numbering nearly 5,000, will leave to-morrow.

WHAT THE REBELS INTEND DOING.

Harrisburgh, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The rebels claim that they have an army of ninety thousand men in Maryland; also, that they have an army of two hundred and twenty-five thousand men in Virginia, with which they intend menacing Washington, while the army of Maryland sacks the borders and invades Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF REBEL OFFICERS.

Baltimore, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The Police made an important capture last night at the house of Dr. T. L. Williamson, seven miles from this city, on the Hooperstown Road. Having received information that some rebel officers from the invading army were being *fêted* by their friends, the Police proceeded thither and surrounded the house, and whilst those within were having a jolly good time, bagged the whole party, as follows:

Capt. Harry Gilmer, Company F, Stuart's Cavalry; Grafton D. Carlisle, Lieut. Baine.

These men were disguised in citizens' dress.

The Police also seized Dr. Williamson, their entertainer, and the following gentlemen friends:

J. P. Hayward, J. H. Buchanan,
Alexander Carey, Martin McGraw.

The whole party were brought to this city and are now in close custody.

The Police were armed with rifles and prepared for any emergency.

The following booty was also found on the premises:

Two splendid horses, a sword, a gun, two revolvers, a large knife, a powder flask, some shoes, boots, flannel shirts, etc., intended for the rebels.

These rebel officers belong to this city. It is thought they will, as they justly should, meet the fate of spies.

REPORTS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* writing from Harrisburgh, under date of Sept. 12, says:

Gen. Wool has now fully entered upon his duties here. Brig.-Gen. Reynolds, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, at present commands the new forces. Col. Charles Campbell will lead the advance.

There is no truth in the report of Sigel's shelling Frederick. The enemy has entirely deserted that place, moving towards Gettysburgh and Greencastle. What numbers have recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport is unknown. It is not a retreat.

The Mayor of Harrisburgh has issued a proclamation commanding every able-bodied man to remain in the city, unless ordered off, and entailing severe punishment upon any who may be arrested by the guards in the attempt to leave.

There is a very large force at Chambersburgh—regulars, cavalry, artillery and militia. The farmers throughout the valley are flocking in. The Harrisburgh militia, infantry, cavalry and artillery, are ordered off. Men are constantly pouring in from the north and west. Six thousand will be here from Pittsburgh. A number of special trains will start for Chambersburgh. The Pennsylvania Railroad carries all militia-men free, singly or in companies.

A special dispatch to the same paper, dated at Washington, says that a prominent Secesh just returned from Frederick, where he has been in consultation with the leading spirits, says that the whole rebel army is going to Pennsylvania, and will march direct to Harrisburgh.

That they will cut off the Northern Central and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads, and move the army *en masse*, living upon the country through which it passes.

That, before reaching Harrisburgh, they will cut the Pennsylvania Railroad at a point near Newton Hamilton, and prevent assistance coming from the West.

They say they can keep a week ahead of Gen. McClellan all the time, and conquer a peace by holding our cities as hostages, or if they cannot accomplish their object, then to march back into Virginia laden down with stores and supplies of all kinds.

FACTS FROM FREDERICK.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Gettysburgh, on Friday, the 12th, says

"A number of Union refugees of property and social standing from Frederick City are now at this place, among whom are Col. Dennis, of the Maryland Home Brigade; Grayson Eichelberger, D. W. Brooks, Wm. H. Dungan, Dr. Jenks, A. Schaffner, John Stimmell, H. Gollenberg, M. Hashberger, D. Morgan, Geo. A. Abbott, J. H. Markay, M. Houch, Herz Lawrence, Lewis Dill and D. Goldsberg. These gentlemen have been daily in communication with Frederick by means unknown to the rebel army, and have been well informed of all occurrences by a messenger nightly arriving here since the occupation of that place by the enemy on Saturday last.

News arrived last evening that the evacuation of Frederick by the rebels commenced at three o'clock A.M. on Wednesday, and ended by nine o'clock P.M., with the exception of a rear guard, which left at three A.M. yesterday morning. Previous to the evacuation, which was stimulated by the reported advance of our army, the headquarters of Gen. Lee were at Keeper Thomas' house, three miles southeast of Frederick, on the Georgetown road. Jackson's headquarters were four miles east of Frederick, on the Baltimore pike, and a large portion of the force laid between these localities. The divisions of Hill, Longstreet, and Loring were stretched along each bank of the Monocacy river, between Frederick and the Potomac. Two thousand of Jackson's advance guard were encamped north of Frederick, between the forks of the road to Walkerville and the Gettysburgh turnpike. The great bulk of the Manasses army, numbering from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, were considered to be scattered in these various directions. A brother of my informant made a calculation, that 60,000 men, with their baggage wagons, entered Frederick yesterday, from the northeast and south, and filed through by the western road toward Middletown, from three in the morning till nine at night, perhaps 40,000 more having gone from Buckeyestown to Peterstown, and thence north to Middletown, without passing through Frederick. A portion of Jackson's cavalry took possession of Hagerstown yesterday morning, whose evident intention is to obtain supplies in that direction, particularly of flour from the mills of Waynesboro', inside of the Pennsylvania line, and grain from Greencastle, Pennsylvania, which is a depot for large railroad freightage of produce to Harrisburgh. The thirty flour mills around Frederick have been despoiled of several thousand barrels of flour, and the farmers on the northern, eastern and southern side, where the rebels were encamped, have been well relieved of their forage, grain, and cattle, payment in all cases having been honorably made in Confederate notes, to Union men as well as Secessionists, with the exception of Col. Dennis, who, being a mustering and disbursing officer of our army, had his farm pillaged to the amount of $2,500, without the inestimable privilege of Confederate-scrip compensation. He chiefly suffered through the loss of horses. Guards were placed by Lee over all property, that none might be taken unless paid for.

THE DRAFT.

The wrath of the rebels was excited by the contemplated draft of our Government in Maryland, upon what they considered their own soil, and the only person arrested by them in Frederick was William Mahoney, Commissioner of the draft for Frederick County, whom they finally paroled to remain in the place a certain number of days, after destroying his enrollment list.

All the Union hospital furniture, including mattresses, blankets, sheets and medicines, was taken on the departure of the army, and 160 sick rebel soldiers were left behind, to be provided by our Government with necessaries.

An abundance of wagons were possessed by the rebels, but of heterogeneous descriptions, varying from one-horse to four-horse vehicles, of all shapes and sizes. It was noticed that but about one hundred United States army wagons were among them. From the quantity supposed to have been taken at different times, there is reason to suppose they would have had more.

REBEL RECRUITS.

The number of recruits obtained in Maryland is indefinite, but it was evidently far below the calculation of the rebels, and several hundred soldiers are said to have been lost by desertion. One gang of sixty men came from Emmettsburgh to enlist, but, seeing the condition of their contemplated comrades, were disenchanted, and concluded to return. A few recruits have been obtained in Pennsylvania, among whom seven were from Millerstown, a few miles from this place.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

The rebel Generals expressed themselves as much disappointed at the strong Unionism found through Maryland, and at the apathy displayed by those who avowed themselves as sympathizers. The fighting Secessionists have long since joined their army. They can get supplies in Maryland, but they can get neither the State nor the people. Their visit has raised prices of provisions sensibly in Frederick, and at the present moment flour is at $16 a barrel there, coffee 50 cents, &c. Supplies, however, will soon arrive from Baltimore.

The haste of the rebels to leave Frederick was so great, that they left a number of cannon, also much ammunition and provisions. Early yesterday morning, twenty-five cavalry men from Longstreet's division returned and destroyed the press and type of the *Examiner* office, in revenge for its Union sentiments.

THE MOVEMENTS OF OUR ARMY.

The report here is that the advance guard of McClellan's army commenced, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, to shell the rebel camps from Bush Creek, along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, five miles from Frederick. They doubtless soon found that the enemy had departed, and during the afternoon, were without question, in Frederick. Being satisfied of this, the citizens of that place now sojourning here propose returning to-day.

Our advance is half a day's march behind their rear guard. McClellan's army, said to be 150,000 strong, has been stretched along different roads, east of Frederick, from the Potomac, up northward to Westminister.

REBELS TO RECROSS THE POTOMAC.

The general impression in Frederick is that the rebel army is returning to Virginia. By the destruction of the railroad bridge across the Monocacy, our army is somewhat crippled in pursuit, but if the rain, which commenced yesterday afternoon, and was partially prolonged through last night, should continue to-day, the Potomac will be fordable in but few places, and, notwithstanding that the rebels possess a pontoon bridge, captured from us during the recent Bull Run battles, it will not alone suffice for a rapid transit of their troops.

Our army will thus have a chance to engage those remaining on this side of the river. Should the Potomac remain fordable they cannot well be caught. Their route from Frederick is to Boonesboro' by way of Middleton. One division of the army will then move south-west, and cross the river at Clear Spring, opposite Shepperdstown; the other will move northwest, to Williamsport, and cross at that point.

The South mountain range, and numerous hills along their line of march, will afford them commanding positions for erecting earthworks, and keeping our troops at bay with their artillery, while they collect additional supplies as they pass, and while Jackson, now foraging from Hagerstown along our Statline, will have time to return and effect a communication with the main body at Williamsport. We cannot head them off in Virginia. Our forces at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg are but small, and no army can now be spared from the West to meet them."

THE AFFAIR AT SUGAR-LOAF MOUNTAIN.

From the Washington Star of Friday evening.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a portion of the command of Gen. Franklin drove the rebels out of Sugar Loaf Mountain (in Frederick county, Md.,) a point of much military importance, as commanding a view of a large scope of country in all directions. Some resistance was made by the rebels posted there, which was overcome in a few moments, with a loss of not more than half a dozen National killed and wounded. We do not know the rebel loss in the affair.

It was ascertained here last night that in the course of yesterday the rebels were in force at Boonsboro', some fourteen miles west of Frederick.

From circumstances within our knowledge, we incline to the belief that they have already withdrawn most of their infantry from the immediate vicinity of Frederick City toward Boonsboro', and back to the immediate neighborhood of the fords in their rear. We shall, therefore, not be surprised to learn to-morrow that Frederick is again in the hands of the Federal forces.

Large bodies of Union troops continue to push forward to the front, among them many of the finest troops in the service. Thus in the last twenty-four hours we have seen on the avenue the remarkably fine and full Brigade of Max Weber, long attached to Gen. Mansfield's command in the vicinity of Norfolk. Its discipline, drill, spirit and general appearance, were the admiration of all beholders as it marched by, and reflect infinite credit on both Gen. M. and Gen. W. We may also mention the fine Army Corps of Fitz John Porter, which, if not long since disorganized, as Gen. Pope alleged, has been restored to its former well-known condition as though by magic.

However, the Union army of to-day is fourfold as efficient as on the day when Gen. McClellan last took command of it. We doubt not that his numbers actually doing duty have been doubled in that time, while the magical restoration of the tone and condition of the men make it by far the most formidable army ever assembled under the flag of the United States.

Forty-one prisoners of war reached here at nine o'clock last night, taken probably in the affair of Sugar Loaf Mountain.

In its second edition the *Star* has the following:

"Last evening a portion of the force under Gen. Burnside advanced and occupied the village of New-Market, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but ten miles from Frederick City. Yesterday morning the rebels occupied it in force. We presume they were not found there when Burnside advanced, as we have been unable to hear of any collision in that quarter.

The rebel army continues on both sides of the Potomac. We know that they are apparently in heavy force on the south side, between Nolan's Ferry and Harper's Ferry. We know further that they have now no force whatever in the vicinity of Centreville and Fairfax, having withdrawn all their pickets from there. Three or four days ago they picketed their lines closely from Centreville to Dranesville.

We doubt not, from all these facts, that their main force continues to hover on both banks of the Potomac, around where they first crossed into Frederick County, Maryland.

FACTS AND RUMORS IN WASHINGTON.

From the Star of Thursday Evening.

There had been no fighting reported here up to noon to-day. As the enemy knew well that the lower fords of the Potomac have been practically seized by Gen. McClellan, (whose movements of yesterday and the day before put his troops in positions, giving him the command of them,) we take it for granted that ere nightfall we shall hear that they are being massed much nearer the upper fords (between the Monocacy and the Point of Rocks) than the position held by their main force up to yesterday afternoon. The threatening state of the weather makes such a change of position indispensable for them, unless they, too, "take no thought of lines of retreat."

The positions assumed by Gen. McClellan to command the lower fords involved a general advance of his army of about fifteen miles. It seems to us that in twenty-four hours the enemy must necessarily advance toward Baltimore, or toward this city, (if but to dislodge McClellan from the command of some of their absolutely requisite lines of retreat.) They have all to lose and nothing whatever to gain by delaying serious work in Maryland; and the fact that they have delayed them up to this time looks much as though their only purpose in crossing the river was to clutch food, shoes, clothing, etc., and to return into Virginia as soon as seriously threatened by McClellan.

FACTS AND RUMORS IN BALTIMORE.

From the American of Friday.

The movement of so large a rebel force as that represented to be with Jackson yesterday toward Hagerstown, a distance of thirty miles west of Frederick, may be regarded as an evidence that the whole movement is now to be merely a foraging expedition. Lee will endeavor to hold McClellan back while Jackson robs Washington County, and devastates some of the border counties of Pennsylvania, and carries his plunder across the river at Williamsport, which is but seven miles from Hagerstown.

Lee is throwing up intrenchments at the mouth of the Monocacy, doubtless for the purpose of protecting his approaches to the fords, when too strongly pressed to remain longer on Maryland soil.

FROM WESTMINSTER.

We learn from a gentleman who left Westminster yesterday morning, that there has been no demonstration of the rebels in that direction. There were a number of unarmed men straggling about, supposed to be deserters, and a party of about a dozen men, supposed to belong to the rebel army, visited Westminster on Wednesday evening. They were unarmed, and after remaining a time, left.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL ROAD.

We learn that all the bridges on this road are now strongly protected, and that troops are being posted along all the roads leading to it. The trains went out as usual yesterday.

LATEST FROM FREDERICK.

We yesterday met with a gentleman who was within sight of Frederick City on Wednesday, and returned by way of Union Bridge and Westminster. He witnessed the departure of Jackson's Division of the rebel army from Frederick, and its movements along the Boonesboro' and Cavetown road toward Hagerstown. It consisted of cavalry, artillery and infantry, with ammunition wagons, and but few other vehicles.

The line could be traced across the mountains by the dense cloud of dust that rose in the distance, the line of march having been taken up about 3 o'clock in the morning. The number in the column was variously estimated at from 15,000 to 40,000. A portion of them came directly through Frederick, and the balance had previously been camped on the Emmittsburgh Road, north of Frederick. The enemy had not advanced to Emmittsburgh, nor had there been any pickets nearer Westminster than about five miles beyond Union Bridge.

Parties who arrived at Union Bridge from Frederick state that a number of young men of Frederick had started out to join the rebel army, but that most of them seeing the forlorn condition of the men came to the conclusion that they could not stand such a service and prudently returned to their homes.

The best order had been kept in Frederick by the Provost Guard, and the stores had been cleared of all kinds of produce, and wagons and vehicles had been pressed into the service to move it off. One merchant had eight thousand dollars of Confederate scrip in his possession, which had been given him for his stock of flour, at the rate of $16 per barrel. They paid for everything they took in this kind of money, and although some of them had United States Treasury notes, they would not part with them. They even refused to receive in change any of their own money, demanding Maryland notes. Of course the storekeepers dare not refuse. The farmers of the surrounding country had also suffered similarly in the seizure of their stock, and the sympathizers of Jeff. Davis have fared, in this respect, the same as the Union men.

Frederick County will long remember this visit of the "redeemers of My Maryland," who have destroyed their substance like a swarm of locusts. Washington County commences its suffering to-day.

The rebels are said to complain that their reception in Maryland is not so cordial as they anticipated, and have looked in vain for the insurrection they expected in Baltimore, and a rally of the faithful to their flag in Western Maryland. Those who have been sending prayers to Jeff. Davis to come to their rescue, have not, they say, rushed forward to welcome them.

FOUR DAYS' EXPERIENCE WITH THE REBELS IN FREDERICK.

We had yesterday a conversation with a gentleman who was in Frederick when Bradley Johnson and his rebel followers came into the city, and remained there four days, not leaving until Tuesday evening. We append the substance of the conversation:

Q.—What is the number of the rebels?

A.—It would be impossible to say. They are, however, in large force—I should suppose not less than 70,000 men, though they claim to be over 100,000. One of the most intelligent of them told me that nearly the whole force who fought Pope are with them.

Q.—Do they interfere with the people?

A.—Not in the least. I mixed among them after Gen. Lee's proclamation was issued, and spoke my sentiments very freely. They took it all in good part, and replied to me as they thought proper.

Q.—Was there any Federal money used by them in their purchases?

A.—None at all that I heard of. The only money besides Confederate scrip was some South Carolina money. They have perfectly cleared everything out of the city in the way of clothing and provisions, so much so that if they remain a week longer both soldiers and people will be in a starving condition. They go around the town, also, begging something to eat, but always offer Confederate scrip in payment.

Q.—How did the storekeepers fare?

A.—They have sold everything, and been compelled to give money in change. They were ordered to open their stores by Bradley Johnson, and did not dare to refuse the money offered. Mr. A. J. Delashman, one of the leading Secessionists, had a large stock of boots and shoes, and while dealing them out for rebel scrip, fairly grit his teeth in silence when some of his Union friends congratulated him on the fine business he was doing. Mr. D. was one of the Committee of citizens who went out to welcome the rebels to the city.

Q.—Has any of the houses of the Union citizens who absented themselves been invaded?

A.—The only house occupied by the rebels is that of Gen. Cooper, and it is not abused. A party of soldiers, incited by some of the Secession town people, broke into the Frederick *Examiner* office, and commenced to destroy the office furniture, when a secession lawyer named Ross interfered, and the Provost-Guard coming up, soon dispersed the party. Bradley Johnson told them that any attempt to renew the outrage on private property would be punished by death.

Q.—Did they obtain many recruits in Frederick?

A.—Not many in Frederick, but about five hundred came in from Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Montgomery and Carroll Counties, and some from Baltimore City. After seeing the character of the army and the life which the men lead, many of them refused to join, and were getting home again. When leaving myself I met six young men from Carroll County, and piloted them to Westminster. They acknowledged that they had been to Frederick to join the army, but after "seeing and smelling" it, had concluded to return home. They begged me not to give their names.

Q.—What did they mean by smelling it?

A—They meant exactly what they said. I have never seen a mass of such filthy, strong-smelling men. Three of them in a room would make it unbearable, and when marching in column along the street the smell from them was most offensive. There are some of the better class of men among them, but the great mass are men of lowest caste, and although under strict discipline, the filth that pervades them is most remarkable. Their sympathizers at Frederick have been greatly disappointed in the character of the army, and most of them are now as anxious for them to disappear as they were for them to come. Their coming to Frederick has been a sad visitation to the middling classes, many of whom have lost everything in exchange for rebel scrip, especially the storekeepers. They have no uniforms, but are all well armed and equipped, and have become so inured to hardships that they care but little for any of the comforts of civilization.

Q.—What was the general appearance of the rebel soldiers?

A.—They were the roughest looking set of creatures I ever saw—their features, hair and clothing matted with dirt and filth, and the scratching they kept up gave warrant of vermin in abundance. The secession ladies of Frederick used to call the troops of Gen. Banks "nasty, dirty creatures," and the Unionists had adopted a species of signs to remind them of their old taunts. Whenever a Unionist met a Secessionist on the street, he would commence to scratch, which all understood.

Q.—What do you think of the purpose of the rebel army?

A.—They admit that their coming into Maryland was a question of starvation, or food. They were almost famished for food when they reached the Potomac, and say that for three days they had lived principally on green corn and apples.

Q.—But what is their purpose now?

A.—They are in full force, and undoubtedly proposed when they crossed the river to meet Gen. Pope and serve him as they did on the other side of the river, and capture Washington. But when they heard that Gen. McClellan was before them in full command they became more cautious in their movements.

Q.—What is their opinion of Gen. McClellan?

A.—They respect and fear him. In fact, they laugh at Pope and McDowell, and say that they advanced on them with the fullest confidence of defeating them and destroying their army. Had they found Pope in command on the Maryland side they think they would have been in Washington in a few days.

Q.—But what is their purpose now?

A.—Well, when I left Frederick on Tuesday evening it was under the conviction that they were about to leave, and I feared that they might desire to take me with them. I had mixed among them so much, and talked so freely, that I feared they would think I knew too much to be left behind. There was every indication that they had become alarmed at the systematic movements of Gen. McClellan, and were looking well to secure a safe line of retreat back to Virginia. The starting of Gen. Jackson with his immense division, estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men of all arms, towards Hagerstown, was looked upon as the first indications of a backward movement. There were also evidences of trepidation among the troops, who began to think they were not on safe ground.

Q.—Do you think they had any expectation of reaching Baltimore?

A.—Not unless they had first succeeded in defeating McClellan and capturing Washington. They would never leave the line of the Potomac so long as Gen. McClellan was at hand to move in their rear.

Q.—Did the Secessionists of Frederick give them any demonstrations of welcome?

A.—The great mass of the better classes of the sympathizers in Frederick have kept entirely aloof from them, and regret their presence. Those of no property and but little sense gave them a noisy welcome, and some of them will go back to Virginia with them—not to join the army, but to avoid the draft. A Committee of secession citizens went out to welcome them, but most of them were soon ashamed of the course they had pursued. The secession storekeepers have lost their goods with others, and wear most dolorous countenances.

Q.—Did Bradley Johnson ride around town with the American flag tied to his spurs?

A.—I heard he did, but did not see it myself. I, however, frequently saw horsemen driving through the city with the American flag trailing in the dust after them. They took down all they could find, and thus dragged them after them to their camps.

Y.—Was their language violent?

A.—Yes, very violent against the Yankees. It was a common saying that they desired no better sport than to kill and quarter a Yankee. An officer speaking to a secession lady in this strain, said he would "kill, cut up, and fry a Yankee with as much pleasure as he would a chicken." A little pet negro of the lady, called Topsy, who was listening to this valiant speech with her eyes and mouth wide open, here put in the exclamation, "And, massa, would you eat him, too?"

Q.—Have they driven any cattle across the river?

A.—Well, I cannot say positively. They have driven a great deal of cattle through the town, some of them out in the direction of their camps, and some toward the fords. Of course, no one is permitted to go toward the fords. I have heard, however, that they have driven large quantities of cattle across.

Q.—Do you think they intend to enter Pennsylvania?

A.—Not unless they defeat the army of Gen. McClellan, then of course they will be able to go where they choose. The movements of Jackson up toward Hagerstown is with the intention of making raids into Pennsylvania, but if Gen. Lee is driven from the line of the Monocacy by Gen. McClellan, Jackson will hasten back into Virginia by way of the ford at Williamsport. A heavy rain-storm might also hurry their movement back across the river without making a fight.

Q.—Do the rebel soldiers look to be in good health?

A.—Yes, generally speaking. They are gaunt and hardened by exposure, though many of them were suffering with diarrhœa on account of the food they had been eating.

Q.—Did you meet many Baltimoreans among them?

A.—No, not many. I questioned them with regard to the Maryland troops, and they generally answered that there were but few of them left. They had been in so many hard fights that they were either in their graves or in the hospitals. The Maryland Regiments had been so diminished in numbers that they were disbanded. Those that are still in the service are acting as substitutes in the various regiments.

Q.—Are there many Irish and Germans among them?

A.—Yes, there is pretty much the same proportion of foreign element as in our army. They are not so bitter as the native born, but all boast of their prowess over the Yankees.

Q.—Do they think that they are superior soldiers to the Federal troops?

A.—The men do, though the officers candidly admitted that our soldiers fought well, but that their Generals were not equal to those of the Southern army. They said that their victories were obtained by outgeneraling our Generals. Both officers and men admitted that if Gen. McClellan was out of the way they would soon be in Washington.

Q.—Were there any church services at Frederick on Sunday last?

A.—Yes, there were services in most of the churches, and some of the soldiery attended. At the Methodist Church, Rev. Robert Cadd[illegible] prayed most devoutedly for the success of the Union Army, and for the President of the United States, and all in authority.

Q.—What do you think of the rebel cavalry?

A.—They were quite numerous, but their horses presented a poor appearance. They bore the evidence of hard usage and scarcity of provender.

Q.—How many leading Generals were in Frederick?

A.—Gens. Lee, Jackson and Longstreet were all there; Roger A. Pryor is there, and has all the appearance of an incarnate fiend. Bradley Johnson, as Provost-Marshal, gave no offence to the the Union men, and seemed desirous of securing their good opinion.

From the American of yesterday.

FREDERICK EVACUATED—LIEUT. FRANK GALLAGHER A PRISONER.

We have some additional particulars from a gentleman who left Frederick at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, where he had been since the occupation of Frederick. He confirms all the statements we have published with regard to the destitute condition of the rebel army, but says that the discipline was most severe amongst them. For the slightest offence he saw officers knock men down with the butt of their pistols, and otherwise treat them with the greatest severity. They were in the most filthy condition, and could be seen about the streets picking the lice off each other.

He states that the evacuation of Frederick County commenced during Tuesday night, and that the train was about 1,500 wagons, nearly all of them empty, and he has no doubt that they are to be filled in the valleys on the way to Williamsport, and to go back loaded to Virginia. They said they were going to Pennsylvania, but our informant says that they never go where they say they are going, and it was his impression that they would cross back to Virginia at Williamsport. As to their number, he contends that not more than 30,000 have passed through Frederick, and he thinks that they left fully impressed with the conviction that a longer stay in that section of country would not be safe.

When he left the town was quiet and even the Provost Guard had been withdrawn. He passed on the Baltimore Turnpike, the Fourth Rebel Maryland Cavalry going toward Frederick, with baggage train in front, evidently closely following the rear of Longstreet's army, which had gone over the mountains toward Hagerstown. He passed the rebel pickets at New-Market, at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Gen. Hooker's Division of Gen. Burnside's Army advanced on Frederick in force from Poplar Springs at noon yesterday, and doubtless occupied the town last night, as there was no force to oppose him.

We also learn from the same gentleman that Lieut. Frank Gallagher, of the Maryland Home Cavalry, as well as Lieut. R. H. Milling, of the same cavalry, were taken prisoners at Leesburgh, in the skirmish at that place on Tuesday, the 3d inst., and at last accounts were held by the rebels as such, waiting to ascertain to which United States army division they belonged. As they are in the division of Gen. Wool, no apprehension need be felt as to their not being paroled.

MOVEMENT OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

We had an interview yesterday with a messenger from Gen. Burnside's *corps d'armée*, who left Lisbon, on the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike, at 6 o'clock Thursday evening. Gen. Burnside occupied at that time the Frederick turnpike from Cooksville to Ridgeville with his infantry, and had sent a strong cavalry force, with artillery, to New-Market. Just as the messenger left, the report reached headquarters that the enemy had been driven out of New-Market, and some prisoners captured.

The army was in excellent condition, and was moving forward with enthusiasm to meet the enemy.

THE BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Repulse of the Rebel Gen. Loring with Great Slaughter.

The Rebels Terribly Cut Up While Attempting to Ford the Potomac.

Another Sanguinary Repulse from the Maryland Heights.

The Rebels Mowed Down by Masked Batteries.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday morning has the following:

"A gentleman who left Frederick Thursday afternoon states that when he left, there was considerable consternation among the rebels with regard to a rumor that had just reached town of a heavy battle at Harper's Ferry.

Col. Dixon H. Miles repulsed an attack by Gen. Loring, with great slaughter. The account was that Loring had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, simultaneously with the crossing of Jackson and Lee at Leesburgh. Instead of marching toward Hagerstown, he had taken the public road by the canal in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

A short distance above Harper's Ferry he attempted to ford the river with a large body of cavalry and infantry. The report was, that when the river was covered with troops, Col. Miles opened upon them with his batteries from Camp Hall and from the trestle-work of the railroad, with grape and canister, causing the river actually to run with blood, when the attempt was abandoned.

They had also previously made an attempt to storm the batteries on Maryland Heights, and were repulsed by masked batteries, scattering them and strewing the field with dead.

That there was a fight at Harper's Ferry on Wednesday afternoon was well known in Frederick, as cannonading was heard there for fully four hours. The current rumor both among rebels and citizens of Frederick was as above stated.

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS AT BULL RUN

A Narrative, by One of the Number, of What They Saw and What They Did.

Late on Saturday night, Sept. 6, a telegram was received by His Honor the Mayor, from the Secretary of War, to the effect that there had been a very severe battle at Bull Run—that there were immense numbers of wounded upon the battle-field, and that all surgeons who could be spared from New-York should report at once to the Surgeon-General at Washington.

Acting upon this information, Mayor OPDYKE at once notified as many of the profession as possible to meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. On motion of Dr. CHARLES D. SMITH, His Honor the Mayor was called to the Chair, and Dr. JOHN W. GREENE was elected Secretary. The purpose of the meeting having been stated, the gentlemen ready to offer their services were requested to inscribe their names, or give them to the Secretary.

The following gentlemen complied:

Chas. D. Smith,
W. N. Blakeman,
George Lorrillard,
Thad. Halstead,
Isaac Taylor,
Bulkeley,
Griscom,
Austin L. Sands,
Benkeard,
McAllister,

Jno. W. Greene,
Wm. Detmold,
Fred. Bedford,
Finnell,
Furman,
James Anderson,
Wilson,
Halleck,
Elisha Harris,
Gouv. Smith,

Peck,
Finnell,
Porter,
Ball,
J. M. Markoe,
Bidden,
Doughé,
Jos. O. Stone,
Little,
Boorsem.

On motion of Dr. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Drs. DETMOLD, STONE, and HALSTEAD, for the purpose of offering the services of the New York Delegation to the Surgeon General. The Mayor pledged himself for the expenses incurred by the Delegation.

The meeting then adjourned. The members were requested to meet at 6 o'clock at the Jersey City Ferry.

Twenty-six of the Delegates were there at the appointed time. The remainder sent word that they would leave in the first morning train.

Upon the arrival of the Delegation at Washington they were taken to WILLARD'S Hotel, rooms were provided, and they were made perfectly comfortable.

The Executive Committee then called upon the Surgeon-General, who stated that the number of wounded had been greatly exaggerated, but that there was still a large number that required attention; that he would put the Capitol at the disposition of the New-York Delegation, to be used as a hospital, provided they would agree to sustain it. This was reported to the Delegation, and they unanimously consented to accept the proposition. Beds were procured—all went busily to work, and in the course of a day the Rotunda and corridors were ready to contain nearly a thousand patients. Arrangements for supplying the starved soldiers with food were made by the Medical Director, Dr. MOORE, in the cellar of the building, and everything was in readiness, with the exception of the patients.

News was now brought to the Surgeon-General that more surgical aid was needed upon the battle-field. On Thursday morning the delegation were told that only ten Surgeons could be taken, and in consequence all but ten were dissatisfied. These ten gentlemen were requested by the Medical Director to prepare for the journey; and being ready, seated themselves at 10 in the morning in the ambulances that were drawn up in front of Willard's, and there they remained until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. By this time the greater number began shrewdly to suspect their services would not be required, and accordingly left for New-York. About 4 o'clock Dr. MOORE appeared, and stated that he should like the services of volunteers, as many as possible. Nearly all of the delegation volunteered, and in half an hour had left Willard's and were on their way over the Long Bridge. That bridge, however, was so blocked up by baggage wagons, horses, &c., that we were repeatedly obliged to stop. At length, after two weary hours, the various impediments were successfully overcome, and we drove forward about two miles to the encampment of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were to accompany us as a burial party. But this regiment having just arrived, after a twelve hours' march, were so fatigued that it was thought they could not advance, so we were forced to encamp ourselves. All the wagons were drawn up in line, the horses fed, and a fire made, a package of cold meat and dry bread disposed of, and each one ready to retire, when a messenger arrived with a dispatch from Dr. HAMMOND to Dr. MOORE, ordering him to proceed at once to Bull Run. So all were aroused, horses put to, and in fifteen minutes the train was again on its way. Four or five miles from this point at Bailey's Cross Roads we fell in with Col. KILPATRICK'S Regiment, who requested our assistance, as one of his men in slinging his carbine over his shoulder, was supposed to have wounded the femoral artery. One of the assistant surgeons volunteered to attend to him, was left in charge, and the rest of the train moved on. Arriving at Fairfax Court-house, which is a village consisting of about fifty houses, we saw but four inhabitants, and these seemed to look upon us with aversion. Seven miles beyond we came to Centreville, passed through a small squad of cavalry, and then stopped in front of Gen. FLOURNOY'S headquarters, when the detachment of Cavalry who accompanied us were relieved of their arms, and we were then permitted to proceed. Crossing Cub Run, five miles beyond Centreville, we soon reached the old battle-ground of Bull Run, which is three miles this side of the last battle-field, also called Bull Run. Here we saw a caisson of one of the Ohio batteries, and two or three large guns, still left upon the field; pushing on, we soon came to the camp established by Dr. COOLIDGE, whom we found busily engaged with his corps of assistants, attending to the wants of about 300 wounded. We were soon introduced, divided into squads and sent off in different directions. Dr. GREENE, with two assistants, was dispatched to Cross's, about three miles further south. He says that in his course, he was obliged to cross the embankment where so many of our brave fellows fell—the sight could not have been more horrible.

Here dead bodies lay in every strange, grotesque position—some prone upon the back, some upon their faces, biting the dust; there cold and stiffened fingers clenching fast the earth; some resting, as it were, against a friendly tree; here a heap of four or five, one upon the other; there a row struck as by one blow and fallen upon the very line in which they had advanced in battle array. Further on again, a pile of dead, said to number eighty, their bodies locked in cold embrace, one resting his pallid cheek upon another's bleeding breast, so firmly commencing his last sleep, and the skirmishers, who had been sent into the woods, lay there strewn so thick, on every side, that one could hardly take a step without stumbling over a corpse.

Arriving at the house of Mr. CROSS, the Doctor found Dr. MCGOWAN in charge, handed over to him the supplies, and then looked through the Hospitals. Many of the wounded were shot through the hips and lower extremities; some in the shoulder and arms; one had been struck upon the brass buckle of his cap, which had been driven in upon the brain, and was removed by the Surgeon soon after he was brought in. The next morning, Dr. HOWARD, of the Army, arrived with ten ambulances, and Dr. GREENE was detailed to bring in some wounded who were said to be about half a mile to the right; he went, but found only some wounded Confederate soldiers who were very polite and received gratefully a little tobacco presented by the doctor. Returning to Cross's house, all the wounded were placed in ambulances, and started for Dr. COOLIDGE'S camp. Here the patients and doctors had each one a bowl of soup and piece of bread, and then left for Washington with five hundred and sixty. On account of the wounded but slow progress was made. At Centreville the arms were returned to our cavalry, and while we were waiting, the doctor in charge of the temporary Union Hospital there, sent us out a pail of ice-water, which was an agreeable change from the mud we had been drinking before. After reaching Fairfax Court-House the train was stopped, and each man given a bowl of soup, some eggnog, and piece of bread. After completing the meal, the train again moved on with but few interruptions, until we reached the Cross Roads, when we were obliged to wait two hours while some Pennsylvania regiments and their artillery went by. This time was occupied by many of the Doctors in sleeping, wrapped up in their blankets, by the side of the road. We reached WILLARD'S at 4 in the morning of Sunday. As there were no rooms to be had there, those who could found a sofa, and soon forgot hunger, thirst and wounded in sleep. Most of the gentlemen left Washington on Sunday afternoon; a few staid over until the Monday morning train.

While at CROSS'S, Dr. GREENE conversed with two or three of the Confederate officers, one from New-Orleans, one from Alabama, and the other from Gordonsville, Va.; they were all gentlemanly men, very polite, talked pretty freely with him on most topics. They told him that coffee was selling for $3 a pound, salt for $60 a sack; shoes, the commonest kind, were $10 a pair; boots from $30 to $35 a pair. They said it was an excellent opportunity to make money by running the blockade; they appeared convinced that they were fighting for their independence; that the North had acted unjustly toward them; that the North had no right to invade their soil, and they would endeavor to prevent it at the hazard of their lives; the privates were suffering much, their clothes being in very poor condition; shoes were in great demand; many of the men had been sent back as the army moved on toward Leesburgh, because their feet were perfectly bare. All the dead Union soldiers were rifled of their shoes and pants, if they were fit to wear; the pockets of those left on the field were invariably turned wrong side out. The officers were generally found entirely naked, as their clothes were of so much better quality. The country through which we passed after leaving Fairfax Court House was damaged and utterly devastated; half-burned farm-houses and barns, fences torn down and burned, trees cut away, fields laid waste, and the whole country, as far as the march of the army had reached, on either side of the road a scene of desolation. As we advanced stronger evidences appeared—wagons broken and left upturned on the roadside; occasionally a dead horse, fragments of boxes, clothing, straw, broken bottles showed the the line of march of the host which had trampled the sacred soil of Virginia before us. At Fairfax we saw, for the first time, the rebel pickets; otherwise, there were no soldiers at the Court-House, and, indeed, few signs of life; there were a few idlers on the porch of what had once been a hotel, a few women gazed at us from the windows, and occasionally one of the infant causes of all this difficulty would run out with an air of stupid curiosity, to see the long train as it passed; altogether, it was a scene of utter, irremediable ruin. Years must pass, with the most favorable circumstances, before that country can be brought back to the condition in which it was two years since.

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

From our Special Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Sept. 5, 1862.

CONDITION OF ALEXANDRIA.

I came here last evening, on board the beautiful *Ariel*—an old Fortress Monroe acquaintance—with my friend, the kind and gentlemanly Capt. JOHN DALY.

Although so much nearer to the eventful battle-fields of the past week, I am surprised to find far less excitement here than in Washington, although an amount of movement that could scarcely be surpassed by the most crowded parts of Broadway. The countless number of troops constantly going and coming—some limping weary and sore-footed from the battle-field; others freshly arriving from the teeming North to man our fortifications—the endless trains of ambulances and wagons—cavalry dashing about in every direction,—all present the most animated appearance. Retail dealers of every kind are doing a flourishing business, and as one wanders among the dilapidated and ill-paved streets, and hears laughter and merriment at every corner, he could almost fancy himself in some old French town during Carnival time.

SPIRIT OF OUR TROOPS.

Strange to say, this elasticity of spirit is far more noticeable among those who have been doing the fighting, than among civilians. A braver set of fellows never existed than those composing our armies. I have yet to talk to the first man—whether officer or private—who is at all downhearted. Many grumble (and have they not good reason?) at the miserable manner in which our troops have been manœuvred, but they are flushed with hopes of retrieving all past disaster, and as certain of putting down the rebels as if a blow had not yet been struck.

INDIVIDUAL HEROISM.

Where so many are acquitting themselves nobly, it is impossible to record every individual act of bravery; but now and then cases will come to one's personal knowledge, and it is only fair to give all such cases publicity. Among those who did honor to themselves in the recent engagements, I know of none that have a more noble record than the Fourteenth United States Infantry, of PORTER'S Corps. This regiment went into action with 600 men, and came out with only 200. Capt. D. H. MCKIBBIN, of this regiment, received one ball through his ear, and coming out at the back of his head—two through his hat; another spent ball struck him on the thigh, and his horse was pierced in three places. While streaming with blood, and almost unconscious from the wound in his head, Capt. H. K. THATCHER, of his regiment, rode up and begged to take command. "No," said the gallant MCKIBBIN, "I can stand it a little longer; you take command when I fall." He did stand it; remained with his men through the whole desperate engagement of Saturday, and is now in Washington suffering from the effect of his wounds.

Another Captain of the same regiment—J. M. LOCKE, of Cincinnati—exhibited no less bravery. A spent ball struck his right arm, a shell splinter struck the back of his neck, and a bullet pierced his clothing near the thigh,—but he escaped unhurt, cheering on his men to the last.

Capt. H. K. THATCHER, also of Cincinnati, very fortunately escaped, with nothing but a rude, but honorable, disfigurement of his left shoulder-strap. But Capt. O'CONNELL, of the same regiment, had the most miraculous escape of all. He received two wounds in his thigh, *ten bullet-holes through his clothing*, and his horse killed under him, and yet he is doing well!

The Fifth New-York, also of PORTER'S Corps, left 80 *dead* on the field. Allowing the usual ratio of four wounded to one killed, this fine regiment must have had between 300 and 400 wounded out of 600 men! While we can raise armies by the million, and of such stuff as this, we have little to fear.

ENTHUSIASM ABOUT M'CLELLAN.

Whether Gen. MCCLELLAN is the right man or not, there can be no mistaking that he is the *present* favorite of the army, and that his superseding POPE is hailed with the wildest acclamation of delight. This certainly was not the state of things immediately following the evacuation of the Peninsula. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S name was then bandied about in a manner painful for his friends to hear. Whether this wonderful change is owing to the proverbial fickleness of republics, or to the necessity of using his name as a political watchword, or to any new lights which have compelled the army to return to their first love, will be a curious thing for history to determine. Of one thing, however, you may be quite sure: no other name but MCCLELLAN'S can, just now, solidarize our forces, and keep alive the enthusiasm of our army.

THEATRICALS IN ALEXANDRIA.

I was induced to visit the only place of amusement here, in company with some of our heroes, in search of relaxation. It was a sort of half concert, half theatre, held at Liberty Hall. The first thing that surprised me was a huge placard on each side of the stage, saying: "The audience will please not applaud—wounded soldiers below." This was the first intimation I had that this revelry was held *over a hospital*. The audience paid little attention to the admonition, and the poor fellows below must have wished them in perdition. The patriotic songs called forth bursts of applause at the mention of the names of MCCLELLAN, MORRIS, of the *Cumberland*, WORDEN, ERICSSON, &c.

THE LIQUOR LAW

is being most rigidly enforced, both here and in Washington. In the latter place beer is still sold, but here even that beverage is withheld with a severity I never saw before.

STONEWALL JACKSON

has the credit of having played us a smart trick in the capture of those 100 wagons. He telegraphed to our authorities—under POPE'S signature—for just that number of wagons with provisions, and, as soon as they arrived, bagged them, and then telegraphed to Richmond to send on men, as he had plenty to feed them with. JACKSON was evidently intended for a Yankee, however much he may hate them.

THE WOUNDED

continue arriving here from the battle-field. The *Long Branch* has just left us with 350, and the *Ariel* is fast loading with another cargo to take to Washington. These soldiers, with many of whom I have just been conversing, all share in the same unbounded confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN, pour the same imprecations upon the head of MCDOWELL, and give the rebels credit for having treated them mercifully when wounded; in spite of their having taken the clothes of our dead, which they say was done simply because they sorely wanted clothing, but not from any wanton or cruel feeling of spoliation.

NEMO.

Sunday Last in Baltimore.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 7, 1862.

There has been but little attention to Sabbath duties in this city to-day, though it has been a day of that quiet loveliness which invites to worship. The actual presence of Confederate troops on Maryland soil is a fact too nearly concerning Baltimore for her citizens to give heed to much else at present. The rebels are secretly exultant, but still avoid any other demonstration that will call attention to them. They venture forth as little as possible, turn from crowds with the instinct of self-preservation quickened by the treatment some of them have received at the hands of disorderly Unionists. Their joy at the apparent approach of their "day of deliverance" is not without its alloy, for a report is current among them that the advance of Stonewall JACKSON toward Baltimore shall be the signal of another St. Bartholomew massacre, of which Secessionists are to be the victims. In spite of their disarmament at one time by the Government, weapons are still common enough among them to make any disturbance a serious one for both sides.

The nervousness of the Secessionists no doubt magnifies the danger, but it is still evident that there are embers of discord here which may readily be fanned into a conflagration that would severely tax the efforts of the authorities for its control. Every precaution is being taken in advance, and an efficient patrol system is just going into operation. If there is any disturbance it will come from the Union side, probably, for their opponents are in no situation to attempt violence. As I heard a street wrangler asserting yesterday, all those who had any fight in them have gone away and left nothing but non-combatants behind. The fear of a draft has of late sent many young men into Dixie, as some of the stable-keepers know to their cost, incurring the loss of their establishments, hired to these absconding rebels, just for short rides into the country. The Upper Potomac has been the favorite crossing-place since our gunboats have been cruising about so much below Washington.

The city is full of rumors to-night, none of which are worth transmitting, except such as you will get in the regular course of telegraphing. It is strange how Baltimoreans cling to the idea that their city is to be bombarded some day by our vessels without a moment's notice. Many old ladies scarcely sleep o' nights for fear that their rest may be disturbed before morning by the National bombs crashing among their jam-pots and pickle-jars. I still hear of people in all directions gathering together their papers, and putting their houses in order for any emergency. This is wise, for, as I have indicated, there are elements of disturbance in the city itself that may break forth at any time.

It is scarcely believed, even among Secessionists, that the rebels have any present designs on Baltimore, though they profess great confidence in their ability to take it without much trouble. Any of the forts, it is declared, can be forced to yield within five hours, and their possession would make the harbor untenable to anything but iron-clads.

Pennsylvania is more generally stated to be the object of Confederate ambition, and Philadelphia the particular subject of their intentions. A raid into the Northern States they are foolish enough to believe here will speedily terminate the war by revealing to the North the folly of attempting to subjugate a people who, after such efforts to destroy them, are still strong enough to thus carry the war into Africa.

PIERREPONT.

An Appeal to the Public in Behalf of the Prison Association of New-York.

The undersigned has accepted the position of Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association of New-York. This society was formed in December, 1844, under the auspices of such men as BENJ. F. BUTLER, JOHN DUER, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, JAMES MILNOR, GARDINER SPRING, and other no less eminent and worthy citizens. Whatever had been done before for the reclamation and care of persons amenable to the penalty of the law, was the work of benevolent individuals, acting with reference to particular cases. There was no systematic, organized method of reaching the discharged convict with elevating and remedial influences. But, previous to that time, the attention of benevolent and thoughtful persons had been directed to this subject. It had become a problem how, on the one hand, to screen the innocent and the unfortunate, arrested through mistake or malice, from undeserved punishment; and how, on the other, to save the released prisoner from relapsing into crime? This problem was the providential occasion of the Prison Association. The formation of this society was the solution of both the difficulties involved in the problem.

The one great and paramount object of the Association is the prevention of crime. This object it seeks to accomplish—first, by a humane attention to persons arrested and detained for examination or trial; secondly, by the improvement of prison discipline; and thirdly, by the encouragement and assistance it extends to discharged convicts in their efforts to reform and gain an honest livelihood.

From a careful examination of its annual reports, I am profoundly impressed with the great usefulness of the Association as an agency for the prevention of crime and the reformation of criminals. With resources wholly inadequate to such a prosecution of its work, as the best and highest interests of the community demand, it has, nevertheless, with the slender means accorded to it during the seventeen years of its existence, achieved the following results:

Fifty thousand seven hundred and fifty persons detained, either as witnesses or for examination or trial,—2,985 per annum—have been visited in prison and suitably counseled.

Five thousand two hundred and sixty-two detained prisoners,—309 annually—either innocent or very young, or manifestly penitent and resolved to sin no more, have been discharged on the recommendation of the Association; and the children restored to their distressed and anxious parents or friends.

Seventeen thousand six hundred and five complaints,—1,035 yearly—have been carefully examined.

Four thousand four hundred and fifty-three complaints,—a yearly average of 265—have been, at the instance of the Association, discontinued as either frivolous or the result of passion or prejudice.

Six thousand nine hundred and seventy-three discharged convicts,—an annual average of 410—have been aided with money or clothing.

Two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight discharged convicts,—151 per annum—have been provided with situations where they could earn, and where most of them are actually earning an honest living. Less than five per cent. of these have ever been recommitted to prison, and more than three-fourths have been reclaimed and restored to a career of virtuous and useful industry.

Seventy-one searching inspections of prisons—State and County—have been made, by which a great mass of valuable information has been collected, the condition and workings of our penal institutions clearly shown, and their government and discipline materially improved.

The criminal jurisprudence of the State is not a little indebted to this organization. A Committee of the Association, of which BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and JOHN DUER were members, drew the elaborate, comprehensive and most admirable bill which the Legislature of 1847 enacted into a law, creating and fixing the present prison system of New-York.

In addition to all this, the Association has carried on an extended correspondence with the most eminent philanthropists and penologists of this and other countries, and has published eighteen Annual Reports, embodying, besides a connected history of its own doings, numerous letters, speeches and essays, of unsurpassed ability and of the highest authority, on all the great questions connected with prison discipline, prison reform, and the administration of penal justice.

All these important results have been accomplished on an aggregate of receipts, amounting, in seventeen years, to $41,247 39; being an annual average of only $2,426 31.

It was stated in the second Annual Report that, to carry out the plans of the Society effectively, a yearly income would be needed of $8,000 to $10,000. Our necessities are not less, but rather greater now than they were then; and the highest of the sums named could be advantageously expended on the objects which claim our attention. The contributions received in past years have been quite inadequate to the wants of the Association. It has been compelled, not only to often dole out its charities in the most grudging and stinted proportions, but to deny all relief to many worthy applicants, thus subjecting them, in their weakness, to renewed temptation and a probable relapse into crime. As a measure of public economy, the wealthier part of our citizens, who have the bulk of the taxes to pay, cannot lay out money to better advantage than in aiding our Society in its work. While the institution, thus far, has cost the community but a fraction over $41,000, there is no doubt that it has saved it hundreds of thousands in a diminished expenditure for the Administration of criminal justice on the one hand; and, on the other, in the accumulations of an industry, which would otherwise, at least a considerable part of it, have been but a negative quantity. So obvious and decided is this tendency of one department of our labors, that Massachusetts—and this action on her part is the combined result of our example, and the experience of her own Prison Discipline Society—has an agent, with an office in Boston, whose duty it is made by law "to counsel such discharged convicts as may seek his aid, and to take such measures to procure employment for such of them as may desire it, by corresponding with persons in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and with benevolent individuals and associations, as he may deem proper and expedient." This agent declares that he "has never failed to find, for every one who asked it, employment at the work he wished and in the part of the country he wished, at a dollar to a dollar and three-quarters a day." The result of this wise and merciful legislation is, that "most of the convicts, when discharged, are enabled to resist the temptations to idleness and crime, and become industrious men and good citizens." Regarded, then, in a merely economical point of view, our association is a great social benefit, since it costs far less to prevent crime than to punish it. The surest and cheapest protection to society against the evil is to make them good, to convert felons into upright and useful citizens; which reformation, by the blessing of God on suitable efforts, can be effected, as experience has shown, in a much larger proportion of cases than is commonly supposed possible.

The field of the Society's operations,—in one department of its work directly, and in all through auxiliaries, if such, as is hoped, shall be formed,—is the entire State. It respectfully, but earnestly asks from the philanthropic citizens of the State, but particularly of the metropolis, the means to prosecute its work fully and effectively, in all the departments of benevolent effort which that work embraces. The amount required is small, when compared with the objects contemplated, and especially when it is considered that many times the sum needed would certainly be saved to the community through the labors of the Association.

The undersigned, under the instructions of the Executive Committee, will, as he has opportunity, call personally upon citizens for contributions. In the meantime, any persons who are prepared to aid us without such personal applications, can send or hand in their contributions to the subscriber, No. 116 West Eleventh-street, or to WILLIAM C. GILMAN, Jr., Treasurer, No. 46 Pine-street.

E. C. WINES, Corresponding Secretary
New-York Prison Association.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Terrible Battle with the Indians—Two Towns Burned.

St. Paul papers, of the 5th instant, bring news of a terrible battle with the Indians, on Tuesday of last week, near the Lower Agency, between Capt. GRANT'S company of infantry, Capt. ANDERSON'S cavalry, and a detail of soldiers and citizens—in all about 150 men—who had been sent out by Col. SIBLEY to bury the dead. The Indians nearly surprised the camp early on Tuesday morning. Some of the soldiers were shot while yet in their tents.

The battle continued all that day, and on the morning of the next, till reinforcements under Col. SIBLEY came up.

Thirteen were killed, and buried on the battle-field, and forty-four to fifty wounded out of the force of 150 men. Some ninety horses were also killed, nearly all at the first fire, which proved very fortunate, as they made them into breastworks. They could form no idea of the number of Indians killed, as they were off in the tall grass, and their bodies were immediately carried away by their companions.

Most of the thirteen killed were from St. Paul.

Abercrombie was surrounded by Indians. The towns of Forest City and Hutchinson were burned by the savages. Indians were appearing in numbers on the Minnesota, Crow and Red rivers.

The following is the account of the battle:

Capt. GRANT, with a company of infantry, and Capt. ANDERSON, with seventy-five cavalry, were sent on to clear the way toward Yellow Medicine and bury the dead, on Sunday morning, August 31. They encamped that night opposite the Lower Agency, on this side of the river. In the morning (Monday) Capt. ANDERSON, with his cavalry and a few infantry, forded and swam the river to the Agency, and buried the dead there, while the remainder of Captain GRANT'S division buried a large number on their side—mostly soldiers from Capt. MARSH'S company—together they interred eighty-five, a greater part of whom were horribly mutilated. Near the mouth of Beaver River Capt. GRANT picked up a woman who had been on the prairie for two weeks. She was in such a state of exhaustion and fright that I have yet been unable to gain any items of information from her.

Major BROWN penetrated as far as the fork of the roads to Yellow Medicine and Coteauprairie, to ascertain, if possible, which way the Indians had taken. He saw no indications of their having been there for four or five days.

The cavalry recrossed to Capt. GRANT'S Division, and they encamped for the night on Birch-Coolie, opposite the Agency, and three miles from it. Next morning, (Tuesday,) at the early break of day, as the guards were being changed, the sentries saw some objects moving over the prairies toward them; they at first supposed them cattle, but fired into them. A volley was instantly returned, killing some of the guard, and wounding a number more.

Within ten minutes the whole encampment was surrounded with over two hundred and fifty savages, pouring from all sides a galling fire into the very midst of our troops. If they had then made a charge the whole camp would have been cut to pieces. Their fire was briskly returned from our men, who had to fight lying flat in the grass and among the wagons. At 10 o'clock they commenced throwing up intrenchments, working as they lay, for it was impossible for a man to raise his head without at once having a number of shots fired at him. The works were, however, pushed on, and by 2 P. M. they had their lines intrenched with earthworks and the dead horses, which they rolled together in line as much as possible.

Early in the morning our guard at Fort Ridgeley heard the firing, and Maj. R. N. MCLAREN, with three companies of infantry, and Col. MCPHAIL, with about fifty cavalry, were sent in the direction from which it was heard. They advanced to within three miles of Capt. GRANT'S encampment on the opposite side of the river. Here they were nearly surrounded by Indians, who endeavored to hem them in and cut them off from water, intending, doubtless, to make a charge next morning at daybreak. They were, however, held at a distance by our shell with which we kept scouring the ravine and woods.

A messenger returned to us at the fort about 4 P. M., reporting the state of affairs, and as soon as the lines could be formed, Col. SIBLEY with his whole command left for their relief. The Seventh Regiment had but just joined us, and the men were weary, foot-sore and hungry, but they received the tidings of a brush with the savages with a shout, and eagerly pushed on with us without waiting for food or rest. We marched till 2 next morning (Wednesday,) when we joined Maj. MCLAREN'S Division. Having rested on our arms a couple of hours, we again pushed on at break of day. The number of Indians around continually increased, and by the time we were opposite Capt. GRANT'S encampment, the skirt of the woods and the ravine were teeming with them, making the morning hideous with their yells. A few shot and shell from our howitzers and cannon made them retreat beyond range of their guns to the summit of the bluff beyond the creek, when they stood and dared us on, waving their blankets, brandishing their swords, and beckoning us to come on. We formed in line of battle, and pushed on to the encampment—the savages, in the meantime, keeping good the distance between us, and got in to them nearly exhausted from the want of food and rest. The tents were completely riddled with balls.

Appeal from Northwestern Iowa.

A gentleman writing from Spirit Lake on Sept. 3d, makes the following appeal, through the Dubuque *Times*:

We of the extreme northern frontier of the State still stand our ground, though not without some apprehensions for the future. The flourishing settlement known as Belmont, about eighteen miles northeast of this place, on the Des Moines River, is utterly abandoned; those who were not killed have gone east, not to return. They leave improved claims, their crops, hay, &c., not stopping even to find all their stock, of which they had large quantities.

Another settlement, Springfield, next below the last named place, where no people were killed, is for the present abandoned.

At other points along the frontier the people have assembled at some place which seemed most defensible, and there keep guard. Here we are putting up pickets about our Court-house, which is of brick, and situated upon elevated ground. From the top of the Court-house the country can be seen for from three to five miles around. We have here at present from forty to fifty soldiers, under a capable and energetic officer, Lieut. SAWYER, whose plan is, after erecting the pickets, to keep his command on constant duty as scouts, and to give such warning in case of danger as will enable the people to reach the Court-house before the Indians can make an attack.

But how long can we endure this constant state of alarm before we, too, shall conclude to leave? The answer to this question depends upon the policy now adopted by the Government toward the Sioux nation.

They *must* be exterminated or driven so far as to leave no room for apprehension that they will return. The Sioux are almost as bad as the rebels, and their allies, and must be dealt with in the same manner. The rose-water policy is not less out of place here than on the Potomac. It has cost already the lives of hundreds of defenceless women and children. The Sioux must be followed up, hunted out, destroyed, or driven to the far North or West, where their return will become impossible. The only alternative is the surrender of one-sixth part of the area of the State to their exclusive possession. Every year since the massacre here in '57, they have been committing depredations along this frontier. The Government, laboring under the mistaken idea that those depredations were only the work of a few predatory Indians, outcasts, with which the Sioux nation had no sympathy—misled probably in this matter by Indian agents and Indian interpreters—has heretofore acted solely upon the defensive. In accordance with this policy, the Government has sent a few troops here, or along the line of settlement from this place to Sioux City.

Are not recent events sufficient to undeceive the Government and lead to the adoption of a new policy? To this earnest inquiry, with the greatest solicitude, we want an answer. Upon this answer depends the abandonment of the country, and with it the ruin of hundreds of families who have expended all their means in making themselves, as they supposed, permanent homes.

Incidents of the Minnesota Indian War.

A. J. EBELL writes from St. Peter, under date of the 31st ult., the following facts to the St. Paul *Press*. He says:

"This afternoon I spent a short time in the hospital, and if any have an idea that these matters are not really as bad as represented, a few sights such as I saw would convince them fully. Everything that could be is being done to relieve the sufferings of the wounded, and Drs. DANIEL, WILLIAMSON, BISHOP, WHIPLEY and others, have rendered all the assistance that medical skill was capable of; yet, despite all this, such scenes as the following are enough to sicken a heart of stone: EDWARD PAUMIER and family, in New-Ulm, on Tuesday, being driven out of the house, were flying to their neighbors for protection, when a boy of 7 years was shot dead, and another had three frightful gashes by a tomahawk on his head, one of which had cleft the skull open. He lay without food for two days, and was found by his father on the third and brought to the hospital. Mrs. P. was shot in the breast. Mrs. HARRINGTON was running for her life, when a musket ball pierced the hand of an infant she was carrying, frightfully mangling it, and passed into her back. The savages hamstringed one woman and separated her feet with a stick, and so dragged her over the grass till she died. Others they have nailed to fences and pierced to death; some they have disemboweled, and, cutting off their hands and feet inserted them in place. In one house in New Ulm, a woman and four children were burned to death. A woman and five children came into the fort last Saturday morning, having subsisted on the prairies for about [illegible] on what roots they could find. Mr. EARL, of [illegible] Creek, had sent his two sons to bring up his horses, and having put one in the buggy, was driving off with Mrs. HENDERSON and child, when the Indians stopped them, took out the horses and left the buggy standing. Mr. EARL and son then went on pulling the buggy by hand, but the Indians fired upon them and severely wounded Mr. EARL. They then left the buggy and ran, and, it is reported—with how much truth I cannot say—that the Indians then took Mrs. HENDERSON and child, and burned them to death. CHARLES BLAIR, who has been a captive among the Indians, made his escape and arrived at the fort. He reports that there are about 150 captives in their hands. It is feared by several that part of these have already been massacred and that the rest will soon share the same fate."

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Oath Administered to All Solemnizing Marriage—Abuse of the Pass System—Cowardly Applicants for Exemption—Gilbert's Marching Order—The Press urge an Immediate Advance upon the Vandals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

I overlooked the fact that the General Assembly enacted, and the Governor approved the following: That no person shall solemnize marriage until, in addition to the present requirements of law, he shall file in the office of the County Court of the County of his residence, a written affidavit, subscribed by him and sworn to before some person legally authorized to administer an oath, of the following purport and effect, viz.: I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and be faithful and true to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the laws and government thereof, so long as I continue a citizen thereof; and I do further solemnly swear or affirm that I will not aid, assist, abet or comfort, directly or indirectly, the so-called Confederate States, or those now in rebellion against the United States or the State of Kentucky, so long as I continue a citizen of this State, so help me God. That any person who shall solemnize marriage without first complying with the foregoing, shall be subject to a fine for every such offence, of $50 to $500.

The pass system is abused by rebel sympathizers and *quasi* Unionists. It has hitherto practically amounted to nothing, so far as designed to stop underground intercourse with the enemy. With or without passes, spies are constantly plying their vocation and many young men of the county, and some of the city, have gone off mounted, to join MORGAN. It is suggested that the commanding General obtain the services of reliable Unionists from the counties where the invaders and insurgents are, from whom those applying for passes shall get certificates of their Unionism, before the passes are granted; and, if they fail to get such indorsement, shall be kept here and put at such labor as the disloyal can be trusted to perform.

It is stated that many have applied for exemptions from military duty on account of alienage, though long residents, large property holders, and exercising all the rights and enjoying all the franchises of citizens of Kentucky. It is suggested that the names of all applicants for exemption under the plea of alienage (and, I might add, under any other plea) be published for public scrutiny. H. PERCY ANDERSON, *attache* to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, advertises here that "British subjects, who have not completed the act of naturalization, are still entitled to the rights and immunities of British subjects, *unless* they have forfeited their claim to Her Majesty's protection by improperly voting at elections, or in any other way unduly exercising the exclusive privilege of citizens, in which case, having enjoyed the benefits of citizenship, they have rendered themselves liable to its obligations."

Forty-one certificates of exemptions for alienage were issued yesterday.

Gen. JOHN W. GRAY (acting Brigadier-General Kentucky State Guard for this city and county) orders, to-day, that all able-bodied citizens, between 18 and 45, who fail to voluntarily enroll before 5 P. M. to-morrow, will be enrolled and placed on such duty as disloyal men can be intrusted to perform.

Maj.-Gen. GILBERT orders that all portions of the United States Army in Kentucky will habitually have on hand at least two days' rations.

Nineteen steamboat arrivals and eighteen departures yesterday. Four gunboats will soon ply between here and the mouth of the Wabash.

The Press, for many obvious and important reasons, urge Gens. WRIGHT, GILBERT, WALLACE and BUELL to move upon the invaders and resident insurgents, and expel, capture, or exterminate them as soon as possible. But they want no more Richmond routs and Lexington and Frankfort skedaddles. Only jackanapes and nincompoops assert that "our men can go as a *mob*, and utterly demolish all the rebels in Kentucky." Mere numbers, without *generalship* and *discipline*, are worse than useless to our successful advance.

PONTIAC.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

It is rumored that the enemy occupy Lebanon, Lagrange, and Hobbs' Station, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, twelve miles from the city. I shouldn't wonder—there's nothing to prevent them. Carrollton and Warsaw are threatened. Gen. BOYLE declares he will burn both towns to the ground, if they become rendezvous for guerrillas to waylay or molest Government or other steamers. "The Provisional Government of Kentucky" is under way at Frankfort. His Provisional Excellency, RICHARD HAINES, (an M. C. from the Lexington District, from '37 to '41,) has issued a proclamation for a meeting, on the 15th, of the Provisional Council, in the State-house. The rebel flag floats defiantly from the dome of the Capitol. Residents of Frankfort, hitherto reported "first-rate Union men," do honor to KIRBY SMITH and JOHN MORGAN, and the Louisiana Tigers and extend to them the fullest measure of Kentucky hospitality. How long shall this last? Shall the invaders gain a permanent lodgment in the heart of the State? What are Gens. WRIGHT and BUELL about?

PONTIAC.

Case of Col. Felix Confort, of the "Enfans Perdus"—now imprisoned at Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As we are now at a crisis when everything should be done to animate and nothing to dampen the zeal and courage of our troops,—especially those of foreign birth,—allow me to call public attention to one of the most flagrant cases of apparent injustice which has yet come to my knowledge during the progress of this war.

There is now in prison, at Fortress Monroe, a gallant soldier—Col. FELIX CONFORT—of the fine regiment known as the "*Enfans Perdus*," and under most peculiar circumstances, which I will endeavor to make clear to you. This brave Frenchman—(unfortunately, for himself, unable to speak one word of English)—beloved by all his companions in arms, is an old hero, and showed me decorations of honor for actual service in the field, of which any soldier might be justly proud. He is a chevalier of the "Legion d'Honneur," has a Crimean medallion, and also a French *national* medal of the *first* class. He served fourteen years in Africa, under LAMORICIERE and BOSQUET, fought nobly through the whole Crimean campaign, and came to this country with the highest introductions from his own.

In response to the call of his adopted country, Col. CONFORT determined to take up arms in her defense. Collecting together all the gallant and daring Frenchmen he could find—most of them his own personal friends, who would brave death with him, and some of them old comrades in arms from Europe—he, at much difficulty and great sacrifices, succeeded, after seven months' hard labor, in forming the splendid regiment called the *Enfans Perdus*, paying freely, from his own pocket, for supporting the families of many of his soldiers; and, I believe, the regiment was formed under the auspices of Gen. MCCLELLAN himself.

Col. CONFORT had no sooner achieved his purpose and had his regiment moved down to Yorktown for duty, before intriguers took advantage of his temporary absence in New York, upon some important military business, to undermine and force him from his dearly and honorably earned position—one of those tricks unfortunately too frequent in our armies. A certain individual—one of the last who joined the regiment—at once commenced a plot by which he should become Captain, and was joined by two others—men wielding the necessary authority—one of whom wished to be Colonel, and the other Lieutenant-Colonel, of the regiment. I withhold the names of these parties at present, although fully in my possession.

The original schemer—the same, by the way, who is reported to have succeeded by his machinations in destroying the *Epineuil Zouaves*—set to work by first preparing a false pay-roll himself, and then, when Col. CONFORT, at the indignant *request of all his officers*, called them together to protest against it, adroitly managed not only to trump up a charge to Brig.-Gen. VAN ALLEN against the Colonel, for having *made a false pay-roll*, but for having mutinously called his officers together to see justice done to his own regiment. And yet thirteen of his officers sustained the object of the meeting, and only three protested, two of these protestants being the very parties directly interested in Col. CONFORT'S overthrow, and the third an individual foolishly drawn into the league against his colonel, and who has since openly expressed his regret for having done so.

The plot succeeded admirably. Col. CONFORT was, without one moment's warning, without one single specific charge against him, dragged away from his mourning and indignant regiment at Yorktown, had sent to prison at Fort Munroe, in spite of his own protestations and the written testimony of all his officers.

That the charges brought against Col. CONFORT were thoroughly unfounded, is proved by the simple fact that Brigadier-General VAN ALLEN—through Lieutenant MOTT—thrice offered him his freedom from any charge whatever, *if he would only resign his commission*—an offer which, of course, Col. CONFORT indignantly refused. Had the colonel been really guilty of any serious misdemeanor, it was surely a most unsoldierly proceeding in his superior officer to attempt to screen him from a court-martial *under any circumstances*.

But a court-martial is precisely what Col. CONFORT has implored repeatedly and *cannot get*; for what reason is precisely what the public will want to know. The following is an exact translation of a letter which he, some time ago, addressed to Major-General DIX on the subject, but to which no answer had been vouchsafed when the information reached me, although several days had elapsed:

MAJOR-GENERAL DIX: *General*—I have the honor to inform you that, owing to authentic information which has reached me to-day of an actual conspiracy against me, I am anxious to appear before a court-martial.

Allow me to base my request upon the fact that I am an officer of foreign birth, come to this country to sustain the Union, and I have proved my zeal by forming a battalion under almost impossible circumstances. But I did not come here, General, to be a victim of politicians, both male and female. I say female politicians, because two ladies inhabiting Yorktown have, I believe, conspired against me; the one evidently by misapprehension, but the other from interested motives, because her husband—having helped Mr. —— to be Colonel, wished her husband to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

You will understand, General, that in my present position it is impossible for me to wait longer. I must live. I have hitherto not received one cent from the United States. Besides, my resigned officers are waiting impatiently to know the result of this shameful affair. Your sense of justice, General, induces me to hope that you will put an end to the miserable position in which I have been so unjustly placed. Your obedient servant,

FELIX CONFORT.

Without entering into the merits of the charges made by Col. CONFORT in the above letter, I can only say that if a court-martial is denied him it is impossible to see why it should be. The 75th Article of War says distinctly: "No officer shall be tried but by a General Court-martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank, *if it can be avoided*." Now, whether there be or be not a sufficient number of officers of Col. CONFORT'S rank at Fortress Monroe to form a quorum, I am persuaded that the Colonel would not shrink from seeing that quorum made up even of gentlemen of *inferior* rank, rather than to linger another moment disgracefully in prison, and to chafe away his proud spirit under the corrupt and false influences of which he believes himself to be the victim.

I would not have trespassed at such length upon your columns but that I believe this to be a representative case of hundreds of such miserable speculations now degrading our army, and because I know that this treatment of Col. CONFORT will end in demoralizing and destroying a splendid regiment of men, who loved and confided in their old commander as much as they dislike and distrust the capacity of any one now foisted into his place.

Instead of intrusting any more valuable lives to the blundering leadership of mouthy and tricky politicians in shoulder-straps, Heaven knows we stand in too much need, just now, of true soldiers to lead our brave fellows to the field of danger, to be needlessly shutting them up in prisons. It is to be hoped that our military authorities will lose no time in investigating this case of Col. CONFORT, and in restoring him to that post of duty and honor, of which I am confident he will be found, upon fair investigation, to have been most unjustly deprived.

Yours, respectfully, OBSERVER.

Personal.

—List of Americans registered at Gunn & Co.'s American News Rooms, No. 10 Strand, London, Eng., for the week ending 23d August, 1862: B. H. Cheever, Washington, D. C.; Miss Cheever, Washington, D. C., S. G. Lee, New-York; T. L. Wynkoop, Princeton, N. J.; A. Watts, Kentucky; J. M. Melliss, New-York; T. Dixon, New-York; G. McKenzie, New-York; F. Armstrong, Waterbury, Mass.; J. Hopley, Boston, Mass.; N. Phillips, Boston, Mass.; T. Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.; C. Denison, R. I.; G. H. Sanborn, Boston; E. W. Blake, Jr., Westfield, Mass.; Rev. C. W. Bolton, New-York; Rev. W. T. Sabine, New-York; J. T. Hart, Florence; W. C. Chapin, Massachusetts; W. W. Blackburn, Penn.; A. H. Caughey, Erie, Penn.; J. Wilmerding, New-York; S. Blake, Boston; Misses Blake, Boston; A. Churchill and wife; J. A. Priest, New-York; W. A. Gray, New-York; Z. Eddy, New-York; D. H. Cochran, New-York; Mrs. J. L. McCormick, Chicago; Mrs. S. Magan, Washington; Miss Magan, Washington; Miss McCormick, Washington; A. S. Wheeler, Boston; P. Y. Homer, Boston; W. Homer, Boston; W. McDonald, Baltimore; S. Payson, New-York; F. W. Tilton, Cambridge, Mass.; G. E. Chapman, Cambridge, Mass., C. Hall, Connecticut; G. Wotherspoon, Jr., New-York; C. H. Hudson, Roxbury, Mass.; Rev. W. O. Lamson, Paris; Mrs. A. C. Gray and family, United States; W. H. Robertson, Massachusetts; E. W. Converse, New-York.

—List of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American Newsrooms, London, Eng., for the week ending Aug. 23, 1862:

T. H. Brown and wife, New-Haven, Conn.; T. Owen, New-York; T. M. Wood, Alexandria, Va.; J. M. Pattee, Philadelphia; B. Saeltzer, Philadelphia; R. E. Foster, New-York; B. M. Corner, wife and daughter, Baltimore; Miss Gambrill, Baltimore; Y. Corner, Jr., Baltimore; Jno. Carbutt, Baltimore; P. Ord and wife, San Francisco; N. Phillips, Boston; C. A. Perkins, United States; J. Stuart, Jr., New-York; J. Buckner, New-York; J. A. Wilkinson, New-York; O. J. Marwin, New-Bedford; L. B. Mitchell, Louisville; T. R. Selmes, Hannibal; C. L. Rehn, Philadelphia; C. Hopkinson, Chicago; L. Hermann, New-York; Prof. E. Emerson and family, Troy, N. Y.; Miss H. A. Hall, Philadelphia; Miss R. K. Hall, Trenton, N. J.; H. Eyre, New-York; A. Hovey and family, Newton, Mass.; G. P. West, Baltimore; W. C. West, Baltimore; H. L. Emery, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Emery, Albany, N. Y.; W. L. Newberry and family, Chicago; J. P. Jayne, Providence, R. I.; W. S. Peterkin, Baltimore; D. Webster, Philadelphia; S. Horne, New-York.

The Death of Col. Larned.

AN OFFICIAL ORDER OF RESPECT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 127.—The army will learn with as much regret as the Secretary of War feels in announcing it, the death of the late Paymaster-General, Col. B. F. LARNED, who, after a long and painful illness, departed this life on the afternoon of the 6th inst., at his residence in this city.

One of the veterans of our last war with Great Britain, Col. LARNED entered the army as Ensign of the Twenty-first Infantry, on the 1st of October, 1813, served with distinction through the war, and was breveted Captain for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie, where he commanded a company. Retained as Paymaster of the Fifth Infantry at the reduction of the army in 1815, he was made Deputy Paymaster-General during the Mexican war, and, on the demise of the lamented TOWSON, succeeded him as Paymaster-General of the Army.

From that time until overtaken by his last illness, a period of eight years, he continued to discharge the onerous and responsible duties of his office with intelligence, ability and rare integrity. Already an old man, when the rebellion broke out, had he simply consulted his own feelings, he would gladly have retired; but well knowing that his services were now become more indispensable than ever, and unappalled by the gigantic labor before him, for eighteen months he resolutely persevered at his post, in spite of failing strength and the entreaties of friends that he would spare himself until, after having thoroughly reorganized his vast department, and just as he was beginning to see things working in it to his satisfaction, his overtasked powers gave way, and, sacrificed to his sense of duty, the life which he had vowed to the service of his country ebbed lingeringly and permanently away.

A man of the most genial disposition, attractive society, and unsullied life, a sincere Christian above all, Col. LARNED was deservedly respected and beloved by all who had the happiness of knowing him. May the army, which has reason to be proud of such a son, never cease to imitate the virtues of which he was so worthy an example!

The necessary arrangements for his funeral will be made by the Military Governor of the District.

As an appropriate tribute of respect to his memory there will be fired at every military post, on the day after the receipt of this order, nine minute guns, commencing at meridian. The national flag will be displayed at half-staff from the same hour until sunset of the same day; and for thirty days the prescribed badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the army. By order,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

Mid-Water Batteries.

Mr. Charles Pontez, a Scientific Engineer, is the inventor and constructor of a new and singular method of erecting iron-clad fortifications, which are claimed to combine, in an unusual degree, strength, durability and economy, and deserve serious consideration. He terms them his "Mid-water Batteries," and for simplicity and effectiveness, exceed anything of the kind which has hitherto been suggested. The object of the inventor has been to offer the most perfect resistance to the invasion of any hostile naval force, however formidable, that can be brought to bear against us.

The indifference displayed by our authorities from the commencement of this unnatural war, to the present time, in not bestowing due attention upon this important subject, and the immediate necessity of adopting some suitable measures to provide in an effectual manner for the safety of our City, is a subject of surprise and reproach. What is there, for instance, to prevent any iron-clad, or even wooden, steamer from entering our waters, running by our ponderous old-fashioned forts amid the heaviest shower of balls they may be capable of discharging, and doing immense damage to our City, its avenue of approach being either by Sandy Hook or Long Island Sound?

In his work on the *Dangers and Defences of New-York*, Gen. Barnard, an officer well-known to the scientific world for important services rendered in the United States Coast Survey, says "the simple earthen parapet or the massive castellated structure is confessedly inadequate (without auxiliary aid of some kind) to the perfect sealing up of a channel against the rapid passage of a hostile fleet. I shall be the first to hail the inventor who will do this."

Mr. P. proposes to construct a series of his iron-clad batteries, suitably arranged along the borders of the channel, extending from the Romer Shoals to Fort Tompkins on the one hand, and, in like manner, along the other or eastern bank, terminating somewhere in the immediate vicinity of Fort Hamilton, so that any vessel endeavoring to reach this City would necessarily be at all times in close proximity to some one or other of those forts, and, consequently, in the utmost danger of being utterly destroyed. This, if permitted, he proposes to accomplish, both permanently and promptly, to the perfect satisfaction of all parties concerned; and without incurring any of those enormous expenditures with which we are so unfortunately familiar.

The novelty of the system is exhibited in the peculiar method of constructing these batteries beneath the surface of the water, giving to them a firm foundation below the bottom of the sea, and securing to them all the necessary space for accommodations, storage, &c., and leaving but a comparatively small portion above the surface exposed to any amount of hostile action.

The inventor's notes furnish us the following abstract: In the first place, a hollow iron cylinder of any desired dimension—say fifty feet diameter—is sunk to a depth of forty feet through the water and sands beneath. This is lined with heavy masonry, and divided into five floors or decks; these being constructed in such a manner that the interior may be as dry, and the condition within equal to that of the hold of a sea-going vessel of the largest size. These floors or decks are, individually, to cover an area of about 1,200 square feet, or in the whole number equaling a plane surface of 6,000 square feet—an ample space for all necessary purposes. The upper portion of the cylinder, above the water level, is surmounted by one or more revolving arched towers, which are covered with an unlimited thickness of metal, to render them impregnable. These towers are the only portion of the fort exposed to the action of an enemy, and may be supplied with guns of the heaviest calibre.

Supposing a series of these forts to be placed from Flynn's Knoll, across the entrance of the channels toward the eastern bank; then at intervals, following their course toward the Narrows, crossing them to the western bank; then at intervals again from the western bank to Flynn's Knoll. The outline of their position would represent somewhat the form of an ellipse, of which the channel would represent the transverse axis. All of these batteries would communicate with each other by submarine telegraph, and being under one command, in this manner could easily be made to concentre their fire on any vessel that had passed the forts at Sandy Hook, and entered the space inclosed by them. This concentrated fire could be maintained by guns of the largest size, the greater number of which would be within hailing distance of the enemy.

This invention has received the approval of many engineers and men of science, beside those already mentioned. Mr. Pontez has great practical experience in the method he proposes to adopt in constructing these defences, having been the introducer of the system of sinking large iron cylinders for foundations, such as are now used for the new Harlem bridge; the first work of the kind having been made, under his contract, across the Pee Dee River, in South Carolina.

OUR SHIP-YARDS.

Steamers for the Merchant Service.

We present to our readers this morning a statement of a portion of the work recently completed in the various ship-yards in this City and vicinity; we also annex a memoranda of several vessels about to be launched.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER THOMAS COLLYER.

Hull built by Mr. Thomas Collyer; machinery constructed by Mr. H. R. Dunham; route of service, New-York to Port Monmouth; owners, Alliance Steamboat Company. Hull—Length on deck, 205 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft of water at load line, 4 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 510 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and fastened with copper and treenails. Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 48 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet. Boilers—One, tubular; made of the best material. Water-wheels—Diameter over boards, 27 feet; material, wood.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER EAGLE.

Hull built by Mr. J. Westervelt; machinery constructed by the Allaire Works; not yet in service; owners, Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co. Hull—Length on deck, 237 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 37 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet 6 inches; depth of hold to spar deck, 21 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 13 feet; tonnage, 1,561 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails. Engines—Vertical beam, one cylinder, 75 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 12 feet. Boilers—two, flue; does not use blowers. Water-wheels—diameter over boards, 30 feet; material iron.

THE PROPELLER SZE-CHUEN.

Hull built by Messrs. Laurence & Foulks; machinery constructed by Messrs. Henry Esler & Co.; route of service, Coast of China; owners, P. S. Forbes and others. Hull—length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 18 feet; draught of water at load line, 11 feet; tonnage, 1,100 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails. Engines—vertical beam; one cylinder 50 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 6 feet. Boilers—two, flue; no blowers, and located in hold. Propeller—diameter, 10 feet 6 inches; pitch, 21 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER KEY WEST.

Hull built by Mr. F. V. Tucker; machinery constructed by Mr. Daniel McLeod; in Government service; owners, Messrs. Hiram Denner & Co. Hull—length on deck, 168 feet 10 inches; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 18 feet; draft of water at load line, 10 feet; tonnage, 730 tons; frame of white-oak, chestnut, &c., and fastened with copper spikes and treenails. Engines—horizontal, direct; two cylinders, each 32 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 2 inches. Boilers—two, tubular; in hold, and does not use blowers. Propeller—diameter, 10 feet; pitch, 16 feet; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER SAN JUAN.

Hull built by Messrs. Maxson, Fish & Co.; machinery constructed by Messrs. James Murphy & Co.; route of service, Lake Nicaragua; owners, Messrs. M. O. Roberts & Co. Hull, length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 4 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 335 tons; frame of white oak, &c., and fastened in the securest manner. Engines, vertical beam; one cylinder, 33 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet; boiler, one, tubular; located in hold; water-wheel, diameter over boards, 28 feet; material, wood and iron.

THE PROPELLER UNITED STATES.

Hull constructed by Messrs. C. and R. Poillon; machinery by Mr. C. H. Delamater; in Government service; owners, Messrs. C. and R. Poillon. Hull—length on deck, 202 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 3 inches; depth of hold to spar deck, 19 feet 3 inches; draft of water at load line, 12 feet; tonnage, 986 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, locust, etc., and fastened with copper and treenails. Engines—vertical direct; two cylinders, each 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet. Boiler—one, flue; located in hold, and has one blower to furnaces. Propeller—diameter, 13 feet; pitch, 16 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER GEORGE C. COLLINS.

Hull built by Mr. George Goodspeed; machinery, constructed by Messrs. Woodruff & Beach; in Government service; owners, New-York and Hartford S. B. Co. Hull—length on deck, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 6 feet 6 inches, tonnage, 360 tons; frame of white oak, &c., and securely fastened with spikes, &c. Engines—vertical direct; one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches. Boilers—one, tubular; located in hold, and uses one blower to furnaces. Propeller—diameter, 8 feet 4 inches; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CITY OF NORWICH.

Hull built by Mr. John Englis; machinery constructed by Allaire Works; in Government service; owners, New-York and Norwich Transportation Company. Hull—length on deck, 208 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 5 feet 3 inches; tonnage, 890 tons; frame of white oak, having iron straps running diagonally around them, and also fore and aft, rendering them very secure. Engines—vertical beam; one cylinder, 52 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet. Boilers—one, tubular; does not use blowers. Water-wheels—diameter over boards, 31 feet; material, wood and iron.

THE PROPELLER EXCELSIOR.

Hull built by Mr. F. V. Tucker; machinery constructed by Messrs. Henry, Esler & Co.; not yet in service; owners, Messrs. Howland & Frothingham. Hull—length on deck, 140 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water at load line, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 410 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and securely fastened. Engine—vertical direct; two cylinders, each 18 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 18 inches; boilers, two, tubular, of the best material. Propeller—diameter, 6 feet; material, cast-iron.

THE PROPELLER SHAN-SE.

Hull built by Messrs. Laurence & Foulks; machinery constructed by Messrs. Fletcher, Harrison & Co.; route of service, Coast of China; owners, P. S. Forbes and others. Hull—length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 18 feet; draft of water at load line, 11 feet; tonnage, 1,095 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails. Floors molded 16 inches, sided 6 inches, and are 26 inches apart at their centres. Engines—vertical beam; one cylinder, 50 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 6 feet. Boilers—two, flue; located in hold. Propeller—diameter, 10 feet 6 inches; pitch, 21 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER CREOLE.

Hull built by Mr. C. H. Mallory; machinery constructed by Mr. C. H. Delamater; route of service, New-York to New-Orleans; owners, Messrs. Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Hull—length on deck, 194 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet 7 inches; depth of hold to spar deck, 25 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 14 feet; tonnage, 1,100 tons; frame of white oak, &c., very securely fastened. Engines—vertical direct; two cylinders, each 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet. Boilers—one, return flue, located in hold, and uses a blower to furnaces. Propeller—diameter, 12 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER MARY A. BOARDMAN.

Hull built by Mr. John Englis; machinery constructed by the Neptune Iron Works; in Government service; owners, Messrs. Atmer & Co. Hull—length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 12 feet; draft of water at load line, 9 feet; tonnage, 560 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and fastened with copper and treenails; iron straps, diagonal and double-laid—3½ by ⅝ inches—extend around them. Floors molded 13 inches, sided 6 and 7 inches, and the frames are 24 inches apart at their centres. Engines—Vertical direct; two cylinders, each 26 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 2 inches. Boilers—one, return flue, located in hold, and uses a blower to furnaces. Propeller—diameter, nine feet; pitch, 17 feet; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CITY OF HUDSON.

Hull built by Mr. T. C. Donaldson; machinery constructed by Messrs. Fletcher, Harrison & Co.; route of service, Catskill to Albany; owners, Messrs. Martin, Powers & Co. Hull, —; length on deck, 195 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet 9 inches; draft of water at load line, 4 feet 3 inches; tonnage, 512 tons; frame of white oak, &c., &c., and securely fastened. Floors molded 14 inches, sided 6 inches, and are 24 inches apart at their centres. Engine—vertical beam; one cylinder, 44 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet. Boilers—one, return flue; constructed of best materials. Water-wheels—diameter over boards, 26 feet; material, wood.

THE PROPELLER DUDLEY BUCK.

Hull built by Mr. S. Gildersleeve; machinery by Messrs. Woodruff & Beach; route of service, New-York to New-Orleans; owners, J. L. Whitney and others. Hull—length on deck, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 6 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 305 tons; frame of white oak, &c., which is fastened in the most approved manner. Engines—vertical direct; one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches. Boilers—one, tubular, located in hold, and has a blower to furnaces. Propeller—diameter, 8 feet 4 inches; material, cast iron.

Mr. Henry Steers has almost ready for launching two new steamships, designed for the Chinese trade. They will be named the *Foh-Kien* and *Che-Kiang*. The subjoined are their principal dimensions:

THE PROPELLER FOH-KIEN.

Length on deck, 285 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; depth of hold to spar-deck, 20 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 2,094 tons; frame of white-oak, chestnut, locust, &c., and fastened in the best manner with copper and treenails. Floors molded 17 inches, sided 12 inches, and the frames are 28 inches apart at their centres. Owners—Messrs. P. S. Forbes & Co.

THE PROPELLER CHE-KIANG.

Length on deck, 260 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; depth of hold to spar-deck, 20 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 1,952 tons; frame of white-oak, chestnut, locust, hacmetac, &c., and fastened with copper and treenails. Floors molded 15 inches, sided 10 inches, and the frames are 26 inches apart at their centres. Owner—A. M. Russell.

Mr. E. T. Williams has the propeller *China* nearly ready for launching. She was intended for the Oriental trade, but will probably be sold to the Government as a transport vessel. Her dimensions are: length on deck, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 18 feet; tonnage, 744 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, cedar and locust; iron straps diagonal and double laid, 3½ by ⅜ inches, extended around them. Floors molded 14 inches; sided 9 inches, and the frames are 25 inches apart at their centres. Owners—Messrs. Wetmore, Cryder & Co. The machinery is being constructed by Messrs. Pusey, Jones & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Jeremiah Simonson is building a magnificent side-wheel steamer for Commodore Vanderbilt. Her dimensions are: length on deck, 250 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 27 feet; tonnage, 1,726 tons; frame of white oak, locust and cedar; iron straps diagonal and double laid, 5 by ¾ inches, extend around them. Floors molded 16 inches, sided 10 inches, and the frames are 30 inches apart at their centres. She will be named the *Union*, and be put in the California trade. She will be launched in about five weeks, and be ready for sea by the 1st of January. Mr. Simonson is also building a ferry-boat for George Law; she will be 200 feet in length, 34 feet in width, and 14 feet deep; to be named the *Westfield*.

Messrs. Webb & Bell are building a first-class steamship for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. She will be 300 feet long and 40 feet wide. This firm is also constructing two ferry-boats for the Union Ferry Company, and a pilot-boat for this harbor.

Messrs. Roosevelt, Joyce & Co. will soon have completed two propellers for Messrs. H. B. Cromwell & Co. Their dimensions are: Length on deck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet: depth of hold, 11 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 18 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,254 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c.; iron straps, diagonal and double laid, 3½x⅜ inches, extend around them. Floors molded 13 inches, sided 7 inches, and the frames are 24 inches apart from their centres. The machinery for these vessels is being constructed by Messrs. Pusey, Jones & Co. Wilmington, Del.

Messrs. J. B. & J. D. Van Deusen are building five propellers of the following dimensions: Length on deck, 218 feet: breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; depth of hold to spar-deck, 19 feet 10 inches; tonnage, 1,340 tons; frames of white oak, chestnut, &c.; floors molded 16 inches, sided 8 inches, and the frames will be 26 inches apart from centres. The keels of these vessels are 26 inches in depth and 14 inches in width. Their machinery is in process of construction by Messrs. Henry Esler & Co., of Brooklyn.

The parties for whom these steamers are building intend, it is said, to put them on the route between New-York and Boston, *via* Cape Cod, thus affording shippers of freight direct daily communication between the two cities.

Messrs. Finehout & Pine are constructing for the Chinese Government three propellers; two are to be of the same size, viz.: Length over all, 100 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 200 tons. The third is to be as follows, length over all, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; tonnage, 741 tons. The machinery for the three vessels is also to be constructed by Messrs. Henry Esler & Co., of Brooklyn.

Religious Intelligence.

On Sunday last, the majority of the churches in this City and Brooklyn were reopened for the Fall and Winter services. Our columns are laden with notices of sermons to be delivered to-day, and from them we make the following abstract:

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will preach this morning at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock, and at the close of the morning's services will administer the communion.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler will deliver at Plymouth Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M., a discourse on his "Experiences in Europe and the Aspect of American affairs abroad."

Rev. Mr. French, just returned from Port Royal, will on this evening, at the Church of the Puritans (Dr. Cheever's), give an account of the condition, progress and future prospects of the freedmen in the Military Department of the South. Robert Smalls, "the hero of the *Planter*," who conferred freedom on himself and party, is expected to be present, and narrate the incidents of their wonderful escape.

Rev. Moses Ballou preaches morning and evening at the Universalist Church in Bleecker-street, corner of Downing-street.

Prof. Howard Crosby, D. D., will preach morning and evening at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, Pastor, will preach this morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, at the John-street M. E. Church.

Grace Church will be reopened for divine service to-day, at the usual hours—10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Rev. Dr. Michael Willis, of Toronto, Professor of Divinity to the Presbyterian Church of Canada, late of Renfield Church, Glasgow, will preach to-day in the Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston streets.

Rev. C. C. Goss will speak on the "Soul's-felt Want," to-day, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the City Assembly Rooms.

Rev. Dr. Gillette reopens the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, this morning, at 10½ o'clock. Services also in the afternoon at 3, and a prayer meeting in the evening.

Hon. Moses F. Odell, M. C., will address the children of the Plymouth Church (Rev. H. W. Beecher's) Sunday School, this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the large rooms over the Gas-house in Remsen-street, Brooklyn. The Pastor, and the Superintendent (Mr. Bell) will, also, speak.

Rev. Hiram Eddy, of Winsted, Conn., for a year a prisoner among the rebels, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church to-day, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will have special reference to the war.

Prof. Hitchcock will occupy the pulpit of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church this morning and evening. The pastor, Dr. Parker, is yet in Europe, and Mr. Hitchcock will, we understand, fill his place until his return.

Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, will preach in his Church morning and evening. The evening discourse will be upon the "Immovable Kingdom." Services to begin at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Hiscox, having returned to the City, will resume his pastoral duties to-day at the Stanton street Baptist Church. The house has been thoroughly repaired and renovated during the Summer vacation.

Rev. Newton Heston, Pastor of the State-street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-street,) Brooklyn, will preach there to-day at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

Rev. S. A. Corey will preach in the Stone Church, Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, to-day at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-street. Religious services this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Chapel of the institution.

Rev. N. A. Staples resumes religious services in the Second Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn, this morning at 10½ o'clock, with a vesper service at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. J. E. Searles will preach to-day at the Alanson M. E. Church, morning and evening, taking for the subject of his night's discourse, "The Weaknesses of Good Men."

Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, will preach to-day at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

St. Thomas' Church.—Divine service will be held in this church to-day, in the morning at 10½, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which time the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

Rev. Rowland Connor will preach this morning in the Twentieth-street Universalist Church, and in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, he will be succeeded by Rev. B. Peters, of Williamsburgh.

Rev. Wm. Fishborough resumes, to-day, his teaching at the Church of the Good Shepherd, (University Chapel,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Rev. Thomas Marsden will preach in the Rochester-avenue Church, Brooklyn, to-day, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—"We all do Fade as a leaf."

Elder J. S. White, of East Boston, will speak on "The Foundation of the Righteous" and the "Philosophy of Redemption," this morning and afternoon, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.

Rev. Robert G. Dickson invites the public, "rich or poor, the Lord being the Maker of them all," to attend Divine services at the Free Church of the Redemption, Protestant Episcopal, in East Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., to-day.

Rev. Wm. P. Hammond will preach this morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-street, on "A Sympathizing Savior," and this evening at 7½, on "A Conquering Redeemer."

Samuel S. Snow, of Mount Zion, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 164 Bowery, to-day at 3 o'clock P. M., on "The Time and Manner of the End of the World." All those who love Christ and the truth are invited to go and hear.

Fine Arts.

The artist Carpenter is that somewhat rare specimen—a successful man who grows. He won flattering meeds of credit and profit at an age when most men in all professions are just putting their harness on. Still he has kept improving with every year since, as a boy of sixteen, he painted a head which was one of twelve selected from three hundred offers for purchase by that day's Art Union; and emboldened with his success moved from the centre of the State into a little studio over Dupuy's, on Broadway.

His characteristic fidelity to truth in portraiture must have been of worldly advantage to him. Of late, also, he has attended increasingly to that portion of the portrait which is the artist's gymnasium for originalities. He must paint Mrs. Homely, and nothing else within her outline. Between that and the frame is room for a thousand graces suggested by beauty to his own mind, which, though often called "accessory" in the sighting sense, may by wise management give a doubly happy interpretation to the main subject of the picture. Of this sort are all kinds of symbols denoting the age, the temperament, the peculiar characteristics of the subject; anything, in fact, which the painter knows about it besides feature and figure.

At his studio, No. 442 Broadway, Carpenter just now has several portraits in which he has developed both these points of excellence with marked success—one, the likeness of a daughter of Hon. Mr. Caton, Chief Justice of the State of Illinois; another, that of the same gentleman's niece. This studio is made a very attractive place by every one of the works now remaining there; and the more recent ones to which we have referred show a progress which it is grateful to notice in an artist at once so young and so successful.

Movements of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers.

To those of our readers who have friends in the Fifty-first New-York Regiment, the following story of its marches and battles, told by Mr. G. G. Schoonmaker, Orderly-Seargent of Co. B, will be of interest. The regiment is attached to the second brigade of Reno's Division. On the 12th of August it broke camp at Fredericksburgh to march for Culpepper, where it arrived at 3 P. M., on the 14th, having traveled a portion of the distance by rail. On the 15th it marched to "Cedar Mountain," remaining there that night and the following day. Here the regimental band was discharged. From Cedar Mountain the regiment marched to Kelly Fort and thence to Suffolk Springs and Warrenton, reaching the latter place Aug. 24; from Warrenton to Manassas Junction again, and thence, on Aug. 29, to the old Bull Run battle-ground. Until now the regiment had not met the enemy in all its marches and countermarches, though several times drawn up in line of battle. But it took part in the engagement of the 29th ult., and also in the one of the following day, the brigade being brought into action about sundown. At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 30th the second brigade, in common with the rest of the army, began to look to its line of retreat, and fell back upon Fairfax Court-house, Alexandria and Washington, reaching the latter goal at 1½ o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 6. In both fights in which it was engaged the Fifty-first suffered severely, once saving a battery from falling into the hands of the enemy, thus maintaining the reputation whose groundwork was laid at Roanoke, and worked out in permanent colors at Newbern.

Troubles in the Fifty-third Regiment.

From the young war-chief of the Tuscarora Nation, First Lieut. C. C. Cusick, Company H, Fifty-third Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, we have received the following communication relating to the recent troubles at the Park Barracks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have noticed that frequent allusions are made in your paper to the Fifty-third Regiment, commenting upon its tribulations and its extreme demoralization, by the association of the corps with a company of ferocious savages, etc., etc. This is true to a certain extent. You referred in your last issue more particularly to the Indians composing a large element of the corps. It is true the regiment is partly represented by a company of Indians; but I deny emphatically that they have ever been participants in the mob rules of the late regiment. Their dances you represent as foreboding of dark events—nights characterized by their hideous songs, etc., etc. "In view of these extraordinary proceedings on the part of the small band of twenty-five Indians, one hundred policemen have been detailed on extra duty, to keep the twenty-five savages in subjection."

Being somewhat interested in the welfare of the small band of patriotic Indians, I deem it no more than proper and just to reply to your comments. The Indian warriors represent a portion of Company "H." Never was there a more quiet, more subordinate and patriotic company in the regiment than Company H. It has always been the especial remark of visitors to our camp, of the soldier-like bearing of the "Indian boys;" and since our occupation of Park Barracks, their well-earned fame as "reliables" has not faltered one iota, while, on the other hand, they are becoming more like soldiers every day. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. C. CUSICK, First Lieut. Company H,
Young War-Chief, Tuscarora Nation.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE *vs.* CANADA.

A very agreeable match was played on the St. George grounds on Saturday in place of the return game, "Canada *vs.* United States," between the St. George eleven and nine of the Canadian players, with Sadlier and Hudson, of New-York, given. As it was but one day's play, the match was decided by the result of the first innings—the Canadians winning. They played their second innings, but it was too late for the St. George to play theirs. The fielding of the latter Club was very good indeed, and their bowling tiptop, but nevertheless the Canadians batted well against them. Capt. Phillips made the best score of the match, beside making the finest hit of the week's play, a drive for 6 over the stone wall that bounds one side of the field. We give the score below:

CANADA.

Capt. Phillips, c. Gibbes, b. H. Wright	14
Hudson, c. S. Wright, b. Gibbes	1
C. Bent, c. H. Wright, b. Gibbes	19
Sadlier, c. Bailey, b. Gibbes	1
R. D. Elphinstone, b. H. Wright	0
Capt. Pemberton, l. b. w., b. Gibbes	5
F. H. Hamilton, not out	24
Capt. Slade, b. Gibbes	2
Capt. Beresford, b. H. Wright	2
H. Cholmley, b. Gibbes	5
T. D. Cooke, b. H. Wright	0
Byes, 7; wides, 2	9
Total	82

ST. GEORGE.

Walker, b. Pemberton	3
P. Robinson, c. Phillips, b. Hamilton	3
Ford, b. Hamilton	9
H. Wright, b. Pemberton	0
Gibbes, b. Pemberton	10
S. Wright, b. Hamilton	3
G. Wright, c. Bull, b. Hamilton	0
Capt. Laing, b. Hamilton	6
Bailey, c. Elphinstone, b. Hamilton	3
Bage, c. and b. Hamilton	0
Hindhaugh, not out	5
Byes, 5; leg byes, 7; wides, 9; no balls, 2	23
Total	65

Umpires—Messrs. Miller and North.
Scorers—Messrs. Chadwick and Harper.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Masonic Liberality—Presentation.—At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of New-York, held in this City in June last, Past-Grand-Masters Waring, Simond, and Lewis, were appointed a Committee to devise and present, in the name of that Grand Body, to the then retiring Grand Master, M. W. Finlay M. King, some fitting token of fraternal esteem.

The Committee have just performed their duty. The testimonial consisted of a gold hunting-lever watch, with a chronometer balance, accompanied by a chain, seal and key; and a lady's chain bracelet (very superb) for Mrs. King.

The articles were all of fine quality, style and finish. Upon one side of the watch was very handsomely engraved an appropriate Masonic device—the jewel of a Grand Master; and on the other the inscription: "Presented to M. W. Finlay M. King, P. G. M., by the G. L. of F. A. M., of the State of New-York, A. D. 1862." The bracelet was also inscribed neatly and appropriately. The gifts were procured of Mr. Hammond, in William-street, and were of his best. The cost of the whole was about $500.

The ceremonies attending were of the most pleasant and soul-satisfying nature, and the entire matter one of those cheerful occurrences of which this sterile planet is occasionally the scene.

The Sick and Wounded with Us.—The following statement of the sick and wounded soldiers who have arrived at this port since the 14th of August may be relied upon as being officially promulgated:

Date of Arrival.	Name of Steamer.	No. of Men.	Where Sent.
Aug. 15.	Cahawba.	500	David's Island and Bellevue Hospital.
Aug. 16.	Vanderbilt.	520	Bedloe's & David's Island.
Aug. 16.	Arrowsmith.	300	Newark.
Aug. 17.	D. Webster.	217	Bedloe's & David's Island.
Aug. 18.	Spaulding.	600	Fort Hamilton and Newark.
Aug. 20.	Atlantic.	600	Newark, New-York Hospital, Bellevue, & Bedloe's Island.
Sept. 4.	Forest City.	600	David's Island.
Sept. 5.	Atlantic.	982	Newark, Bellevue, & Bedloe's Island.
Sept. 5.	D. Webster.	599	David's Island.
Sept. 12.	RR.&Amboy.	500	Bellevue, Bl'kwell's and Brooklyn City Hospital.
Total		6,245	

Very many of these have been found convalescent, and sent back to their regiments, but the majority of them remain as above indicated.

Episcopal Conventions.—The Episcopalians are making extensive arrangements for their Diocesan and Triennial (General) Conventions, both of which are to assemble at St. John's Chapel, in this City, in the course of a few days. In the Diocesan Convention the only distracting question likely to arise relates to the division of the Diocese—a project which has many strong partisans, *pro* and *con*. The General Convention, of course, will have no representatives from Dixie's Land. They will probably go through the formality of organizing—and then, without transacting any business of consequence, adjourn.

Central Park Concert.—The mellifluous rustling of exuberant foliage and of the marvelous toilets of Fashion's fairest daughters, combined with the delicious cadences of Dodworth's very best orchestra, lent no small attraction to the Central Park yesterday afternoon. There was a rush of visitors to the Mall, the lake, the drive, the walks, the ramble, the cave, the shady bowers, the new reservoir, the spacious lawns, the rustic bridges, the lofty tower, the subterranean streets, the delightful Summer-houses, and all the varied resorts which make our Metropolitan lungs at once healthy and worthy of admiration. It is pleasant to see so many nice folks enjoying the Saturday afternoon music. But nice folks can enjoy music elsewhere, and one can't help wishing that poor folks could have a chance to see the Park on these, its palmiest days. Such an assemblage of pleasure-seekers does not look much like war.

Newark Military Hospital.—The following deaths occurred at this hospital within the last forty-eight hours: Wm. H. Clements, Company H, First Massachusetts, of typhoid fever; H. Chapman, Company E, Ninety-third New-York, of heart disease; James Halsted, Company I, Fourteenth Indiana; Thomas Hinton, Company I, Third New-Jersey; and William H. Davidson, Company I, Seventy-third Pennsylvania, of typhoid fever. Dr. Janeway, the surgeon in charge, has issued a card requesting visitors not to bring fruit to the patients, except under the supervision of the medical gentlemen in charge. Dr. Janeway, in his card, states that more than one death in the hospital can clearly be traced to the mistaken kindness of some friend or visitor in giving articles to the patient which he ought not to have had.

The Roll of Honor.—It is a sad duty to record the end of another promising life. Diodate C. Hannahs, in his twenty-fourth year, Captain of Co. F, Sixth New-York Volunteer Cavalry, was killed while on duty at Williamsburgh, Va., on the 9th inst. A native of Brooklyn, well known and beloved there, a graduate of Yale College, where his name will be long remembered, a student in the law-office of Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, of this city, which he left to fight his country's battles, and a gallant officer of our New-York Cavalry—he leaves behind him, though young, a name which will be loved and honored by all who have ever known him. The funeral services will take place at the South Presbyterian Church, Clinton-street, corner Amity, Brooklyn, to-day, at 3 P. M.

Honors to Gen. Corcoran.—Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, who has been honored by his fellow soldiers with the Colonelcy of the glorious Sixty-ninth; honored by the rebels with fourteen months' imprisonment in the charnel houses of the South; honored by the Government with a commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers; honored by the citizens of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston with such popular ovations as it has rarely been the lot of any man to receive, has again been honored in this Metropolis. Engine Company No. 34, from which noble band went the statesman Broderick, and of whom Downey is yet one, have determined to make Gen. Corcoran an honorary member of the Company, and to grant him all the rights and privileges thereto pertaining. There is no doubt but the General will be proud of the compliment, and there is little room for belief that he will claim exemption papers on the ground of being a fireman.

A Dangerous Business.—Yesterday noon Mr. Travis and Mr. Weeks, residing in the neighborhood of Fifty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, came to the Station-house of the Twenty-second Precinct and complained that cartridges were made in a tenement house in their vicinity. Fire-Marshal Baker, in company with Officer Cottrell, immediately visited the premises, where they found a woman named Annie Hudgins making sample cartridges for E. D. Williams & Co., of Fifty-first street. She had already used, in her dangerous occupation, two large kegs of powder. She was notified that she must immediately discontinue the work, which she promised to do.

The Real Trial.—The case of Mrs. Mary Real, who was indicted for the murder of her husband, was taken from the Court of Sessions into the Court of Oyer and Terminer, by the counsel, Messrs. Edwin James and Dunphy. Yesterday it was set down for trial on the first Monday in October, which term will be held either by His Honor Justice Leonard, or His Honor Justice Barnard. Mrs. Real, who has been a prisoner at the City Tombs since her arrest, receives much public and personal sympathy, and there is every reason to believe that the prosecution will not strenuously insist upon a verdict in the first degree.

A Disorderly House Broken Up.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Sergeant Wade and Roundsman Carroll, of the Eighth Precinct, with a body of men, made a descent upon a disorderly house in Greene-street, and took into custody about fifteen persons, male and female, the majority of whom were at the time disturbing the peace of the neighborhood by their drunken carousals. The entire party was yesterday taken before Justice Kelly. The proprietress of the house was held to bail to keep the peace, and the most of the others were fined the sum of $10 each.

The Jackson Fund.—Some time since we noticed the death of Mr. Jackson, who, while running with No. 34 Engine to a fire, last week, was run over and killed by the machine. Since that time the members of the company, with a generosity which does them credit, have started for the benefit of the family of the deceased a subscription list, which has already attained respectable dimensions, and promises to afford a very desirable fund for the beneficiares. We commend the family of this man to the kind notice of the Department, and will cheerfully undertake to place in proper hands any sum that may be sent to our care for that purpose.

Honor to Admiral Foote.—On Monday night the citizens of Brooklyn, through the following-named Committee, viz., J. S. T. Stranahan, L. B. Wyman, H. E. Pierrepont, S. B. Chittenden, Geo. S. Coe, Samuel Sloan, Walter S. Griffith, B. D. Silliman, Geo. F. Thomas, Smith J. Eastman, A. W. Benson, Go. A. Jarvis, will present the gallant Admiral Foote with a sword, as a testimonial of their regard for their old townsman, and admiration for his "radical" way of fighting the enemies of his country.

Weekly Report New-York Hospital.—From Mr. J. Darrach, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital, we have the following weekly report:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 5	152	186	338
Admitted to Sept. 12	25	33	58
Discharged, cured or relieved	37	17	54
Died	7	4	11
Remaining at date	133	198	331

Males, 303; females, 28.

New-York Hospitality.—Philadelphians, as a general rule, are not fond of New-Yorkers, still less of New-York, and yet within the past twenty-four hours they have given a proof of their confidence in our patriotism and capacity to take care of what is with us, which is a strange comment on their oft times ill-natured flings. Thus we read that "Mr. Henry D. Moore, the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, is now here. He brings with him valuable State and city archives from Philadelphia and Harrisburgh, and bonds and treasure." That's right—we'll protect them and him, and in case of danger will send our troops to defend their city itself.

Barnum's Museum.—The brilliantly-colored fish which, as Mr. Barnum announces, outvie the hues of the rainbow, are yet to be seen at the Museum. The Peacock, the Four-eyed Cherub, Doctor Fish and the Spanish Lady with the yellow tail, are all on daily exhibition; and with the matchless Aquaria compose a show unequaled above the waters of the earth, whatever may be the case in the briny depths of Old Neptune's kingdom.

Affairs at David's Island Hospital.—We are requested to state that David's Island has no more connection with Flushing, geographically or otherwise, than Block Island has with New-Jersey. It is a part of the town of New-Rochelle, and lies about half a mile from the steamboat landing. The Post-office address for the soldiers is New-Rochelle, and access to the island is had by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to New-Rochelle, at which latter point stages run from the dépôt to the landing, where boats can be had to go to the Island.

Daily Prayer Meeting.—We cheerfully call attention to the fact that a series of daily prayer meetings will commence on Monday, 15th inst., at 8½ o'clock, A. M., in the lecture room of the church, corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, where those who feel the need of Divine wisdom may meet to pray for our country and themselves.

Thirty-five Dollars Stolen from a Soldier.—Ann Johnson was taken into custody yesterday, upon the charge of having stolen $35 from a soldier, named Dunn, of the Third Metropolitan Guard. The money was recovered, and the girl sent to prison.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The War-Fund Committee of Brooklyn and Kings County.—The Committees of the Second and Third Senatorial Districts, appointed by the Governor to raise regiments to fill the Brooklyn quota, recently held a meeting, with the view of promoting the cause of the Union by appointing a Central Committee, who shall exert their power and influence in a more combined, systematic and energetic manner, in aid of the war against treason and rebellion. The following named gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: J. S. T. Stranahan, A. A. Low, Hon. J. A. Lott, H. E. Pierrepont, Isaac H. Frothingham, C. V. Smith, William Marshall, James D. Sparkman, Nathaniel Briggs, Martin Kalbfleisch, John A. Cross, W. S. Griffiths, Conkling Brush, S. L. Husted, A. B. Baylis, S. B. Chittenden, J. H. Prentiss, Alex. McCue.

At a meeting of the Committee thus designated, Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan was appointed Chairman; Mr. W. S. Griffiths, Secretary, and Mr. Isaac H. Frothingham, Treasurer, when the following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted, viz.:

Whereas, It has become vitally important that efficient measures should be instituted to bring forth the means and the men necessary most effectually and speedily to suppress the Southern rebellion; and

Whereas, The ability of the citizens of Brooklyn and County of Kings to aid the Government in its desperate struggle with the hosts of treason, is not inferior to that of any other city or county of equal population in our land, and the hearts of the people are thoroughly loyal; and

Whereas, It seems only requisite that a responsible central organization shall exist, through which the patriotism and resources of our citizens shall be called out systematically, and applied wisely to the great object which is to be accomplished; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby consent to act for the purposes specified under the name of the War Fund Committee of the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings—that we will receive all such funds as may be contributed to our treasury by citizens, institutions or the public authorities, and will hold ourselves responsible to disburse the same for all purposes connected with the creation and support of a sufficient force to put down the rebellion, and to restore peace to our bleeding country.

Resolved, That all appropriations of money shall be made by the vote of the Committee at a regular meeting, a certified copy of which vote shall be the authority to the Treasurer to pay the same.

Resolved, That this Committee will gladly cooperate with all County, Senatorial or Ward Committees, and with all public bodies, military or naval officers, or private persons, in promoting enlistments, or in imparting efficiency to any properly authorized efforts to strengthen the military or naval power of the nation.

The plan of a central organization as embraced in the above resolutions has been approved by the Senatorial Committees of the Second and Third Districts, and, it is hoped, will meet the approval of all classes of our citizens.

Military Funeral.—The remains of Corp. G. V. Holt, who was accidentally killed at Camp Crook, Suffolk, Va., some weeks since by the accidental discharge of a musket, were interred yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. Company E, of the Thirteenth Regiment, to which deceased was attached, escorted the body to the grave and paid the last funeral honors.

Serious Accident from Firearms.—A man named Philip Pfifer was arrested on Friday evening for shooting Thomas McGuire, at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Marshal-street. McGuire keeps a shoe store. Himself and Pfifer were examining a pistol, which accidentally exploded while in the hands of the latter, and the ball entered McGuire's neck, inflicting a serious wound. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, and Pfifer was held to await the result of the injury.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 159, of which 93 were males, and 66 females. The principal diseases were, cholera infantum, 22; consumption, 14; marasmus, 22; inflammation of the brain, 10; croup, 7; debility, convulsions, and cancer, 6 each; scarlet fever, congestion of lungs, and inflammation of lungs, 5 each; diarrhœa, 3; bronchitis, 2, &c., &c. Under 1 year of age, 54.

The Empire Brigade.—This Brigade will be inspected and reviewed to-day at 4 o'clock P. M., on the parade-ground at East New-York. The First Regiment, Col. Jourdan, is under marching orders, and will probably leave to-morrow, (Monday.)

NEW-JERSEY.

The Late Murder at Seacaucus—Verdict of the Jury.—The inquest on the body of John Eisele, who was murdered on the highway at Seacaucus on Tuesday morning last, was concluded before Coroner Bohnstedt, of Hoboken, on Friday afternoon. Additional evidence of two witnesses was taken, Cornelius Holcomb and Joseph Sturges, who were at the ball at Engelbrecht's, and identified George Washington Masters as the soldier who was there and had his face blacked in imitation of whiskers. They knew nothing about the murder, neither did they see any fighting. The jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that John Eisele came to his death by wounds inflicted on him causing a fracture of the skull. We also find that these wounds were made by George Washington Masters, with an ax, whilst deceased was walking on the Paterson Plank Road, in or near a place called Seacaucus, on Tuesday morning, the 9th day of September inst., and we further recommend that the Governor be requested to offer a reward for the apprehension of said murderer."

The officers have not been able to obtain any trace of the whereabouts of Masters since Tuesday afternoon last.

Sick and Wounded New-Yorkers at Fort McHenry.

The following is a list of the sick and wounded members of New-York volunteer regiments now at Fort McHenry:

Pickle, John, Co. H, 60th.
Pilz, Barthold, Co. B, 54th.
Pfolger, Wm., Co. G, 39th.
Priestenholm, E., Co. H, 68th.
Russell, John, Co. C, 61st.
Robinson, J. H., Co. H, 5th.
Richardson, W., Co. B, 55th.
Ross, George, Co. L, 56th.
Roome, J. T., Co. I, 56th.
Roz, Michael, Co. F, 68th.
Rolla, J., 13th N. Y. Art.
Rinceen, Jacob, Schirmer's Battery.
Rittebeck, M. Co. A, 29th.
Rieger, Ch., Co. D, 8th.
Rousseau, Louis, Co. I, 39th.
Routh Jacob, Co. I, 45th.
Rossford, Chas., Co. I, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Rouse, Ch., Co. H, 45th.
Reduke, Aug., Co. H, 45th.
Rice, John, Co. G, 4th Cav.
Rufrecht, Chas., Co. F, 68th.
Sylvester, Fred., Co. H, 13th Artillery.
Snider, C. N., Co. F, 81st.
Scarlett, John. Co. F, 96th.
Scott, J. L., Co. A, 87th.
Snider, Geo., Co. A, 68th.
Snider, John, Co. H, 29th.
Siebert, Albert, Co. I, 8th.
Smith, Jas., Co. G, 41st.
Snider, W., Schirmer's Bat.
Sheran, Fred. Co. G, 29th.
Stotte, Julius, Co. A, 28th.
Seburger, Jacob, Schirmer's Battery.
Shenlaver, Gottlieb, Schirmer's Battery.
Shenburger, H., Co. E, 54th.
Sacke, Jos., Co. K, 68th.
Stroop, Ch., Co. C, 45th.
Shaffer, Peter, Co. A, 68th.
Shull, John, Co. D, 4th Cav.
Sieber, H., Cor., Co. H, 68th
Shultz, Aug., Co. B, 54th.
Sheidt, Fred., Co. C, 45th.
Schwal, D., Co. H, 68th.
Schwiger, E., Co. A, 39th.
Suiger, Caspar, Co. E, 8th.
Strong, Philip, Co. I, 1st Art.
Schmidt, M., Co. I, 1st Art.
Stocker, Albert, Co. A, 29th.
Sachs, Leop., Co. B, 39th.
Spingler, Louis, 2d N. Y. Battery.
Sreiner, E., Co. I, 54th.
Solbach, Chas., Co. I, 8th.
Schvertzenbach, A., Co. D, 39th.
Shaffer, A., Co. F, 58th.
Schmidt, Chas., Co. I, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Sherman, [illegible], Co. H, 82d.
Stump, Anton, Co. G, 29th.
Schele, Ch., Cor. Co. C, 41st.
Sultz, Peter H, Co. F, 102d.
Shaw, David, Co. C, 4th Cav.
Stotz, Jacob, Co. E, 45th.
Schenler, M., Co. D, 68th.
Someberg, Ed., 2d N. Y. Art.
Swartword, M. Co. K, 64th.
Titus, S. J., Co. D, [illegible].
Tochterman, J. Co. A, 54th.
Vangweider, J. H. Co. G, 93d.
Verona, F. L., Corp., Co. B, 54th.
Verner, John, Co. B, 54th.
Vanderlen, C. E., Co. D, 68th.
Wagner, W., Co. B, 45th.
White, John, Co. A, 25th.
Weich, Henry, Co. H, 60th.
Whiting, T. J., Co. C, 8th.
Wood, Philip, Co. C, 56th.
Wilson, John, Co. K, 82d.
Williams, W. C., Co. H, 98th.
Wheaton, S., Co. H, 8th.
Wrebel, G., Co. C, 68th.
Winer, Joseph, Co. B, 54th.
Wall, Charles, Co. K, 8th.
Wagner Geo., Co. D, 39th.
Watsky, H., Co. D, 78th.
Wadd, Christ., Co. E, 8th.
Warner, B. F., Co. C, 60th.
Wessenborn, F., 2d Battery.
Waddell, James, Co. F, 60th.
Wethe, P., Co B, 29th.
Wemman, F., Serg., Co. B, 68th
Wright, Serg., Co. G, 88th.
Yorpler, A., Co. K, 29th.
Young, G., Co. H, 4th Cav.
Beemp, Silas, Co. K, 65th.
Beales, L. H., Co. H, 1st Art.
Yacher, M., Band, 5th.
Isenthal, A., Corp., Co. K, 54th.
Trempo, Christ., Co. C, 68th.
Bubech, John J., Co. K, 74th.
Behreuds, A., 2d Artillery.
Fichert, Louis, Co. I, 1st Cav.
Flaherty, T., Co. K, 5th Cav.
Genge, Wm. Co. C, 54th.
Holt, Benj., Co. A, 82d.
McCormick, M. C., Co. C, 5th Cavalry.
Marchus, N., 2d Artillery.
Manner, Geo., 2d Artillery.
Miller, Chas., 2d Artillery.
Meyer, Geo., 2d Artillery.
Fasser, Henry, 2d Artillery.
Raisner, L., Co. H, 102d.

Use for the Blacks.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

1. Could any better disposition of the new recruits be made than by *filling up all the old regiments to fifteen hundred men?* There are very obvious advantages in so doing; where are the disadvantages?

2. I think it was the late gallant and lamented Gen. Kearny who suggested that *a company of negroes be added to each regiment as sappers and miners*—to do the work while the white men do the fighting. If we have seven hundred regiments in the field, this plan would effectually dispose of 70,000 negroes, and strengthen our army by that number without putting firearms into the hands of the blacks. Can any one object to this mode of settling the negro question?

S. W. BUTLER.

Speech of Gen. Pope in Lancaster.

Gen. Pope was at Lancaster on Monday night. He was heartily cheered, and in response said:

Citizens of Lancaster: I thank you for your kind reception, and regret that I have no cheering news to tell you; but I still live in hope that Pennsylvania will not be invaded. The troops under my command fought well, and among them none fought better than the Pennsylvanians. We did all that men could do, but we were not supported by the Government as we should have been.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY SEPT. 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive a report from Harrisburgh—which however, is not verified from Baltimore or Washington—that a heavy battle was in progress yesterday afternoon south of Hagerstown, Md., supposed to be between Jackson and the National forces at Martinsburgh. We have another report—which we consider the more probable—that the entire rebel force is retreating from Maryland into Virginia. Lee and Jackson are said to have crossed the Potomac near Martinsburgh, and Longstreet was expected to cross further up the river. Firing was heard yesterday in that direction, supposed to be from the rebels in covering their retreat, which has, no doubt, been steadily progressing since the evacuation of Frederick, on Thursday last.

The news of a sanguinary battle and repulse of the rebels at Harper's Ferry comes to us with considerable circumstantiality of detail, in the Baltimore *American* of yesterday, as gathered from a gentleman who left Frederick on Thursday afternoon. The report was credited at Frederick, both among the Union men and Secessionists. It is to the effect that the rebel General Loring had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport simultaneously with the crossing of Jackson and Lee at Leesburgh, and taken the river road by the canal down the river in the direction of Harper's Ferry. A short distance above Harper's Ferry he attempted to ford the river with a large body of cavalry and infantry. When the river, which is nearly a half a mile wide, was covered with troops, Col. Miles opened upon them with his batteries, from Camp Hall and from the tresselwork of the railroad, with grape and canister, causing the river actually to run with blood, when the attempt was abandoned. The rebels had also previously made an attempt to storm the batteries on the Maryland Heights, and were repulsed by the masked batteries, scattering them and strewing the earth with the dead.

Gov. Curtin telegraphed yesterday to Philadelphia that he wanted more troops in Harrisburgh at once; not to wait for the formation of brigades or regiments, but to send them on in companies. A prompt response was made, and last evening hundreds of armed men were hurrying through the streets to the Pennsylvania Railroad Dépôt. The Governor's urgent appeal was supposed to be in consequence of the report that a great battle was proceeding south of Hagerstown.

The Baltimore Police, having obtained intelligence that a squad of rebel officers were being entertained on Friday night at a house about seven miles from the city, a squad of them proceeded to the spot, surrounded the house, and captured the entire number, as well as their entertainers. Considerable booty was also captured.

The Harrisburgh *Patriot and Union* of the 11th inst. says there is no undue excitement in that city, but that all are actively though quietly preparing to give the rebels, should they approach, a warm reception.

Gen. Reynolds, an officer of the regular army, is to assume the command of all the active forces raised for the defence of the Cumberland Valley and Harrisburgh. The force which will be led forward by Col. Campbell will be under the control of Gen. Reynolds, and all the operations from the vicinity of Harrisburgh will be under his direction.

We learn from Nashville, by a dispatch dated the 5th inst., that Gen. Buell's army was then hastening to the support of that city, which was menaced by the rebel forces under Bragg. The city was being fortified, and was to be placed under command of Gen. Thomas, with orders to defend it at all hazards. A portion of Gen. Buell's forces had been sent toward Cincinnati to pay their respects to Kirby Smith's rebels in the rear, and fifteen thousand more were to leave at once for the same destination. It was doubtless a knowledge of this movement which induced the rebels menacing Cincinnati to make their hasty retreat. Eight thousand men from Gen. Rosecrans' army had reinforced Gen. Buell at Nashville, the fate of which place is probably ere this decided.

The rebels have been foiled in their intentions with regard to the capture of Cincinnati, if they ever entertained an idea of capturing it. A dispatch, dated yesterday, announces that they had fallen back beyond Florence, and were retreating in confusion.

According to a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, the affair at Britton's Lane, Tenn., instead of being a skirmish merely, was quite a brilliant little battle. Five hundred of the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Regiments are reported as having defeated five thousand rebels, with a loss on the rebel side of one hundred and seventy-nine killed and between three and four hundred wounded; of the Nationals only four were killed and eighty-two wounded. This immense disproportion in losses leads us rather to imagine that the story is somewhat exaggerated, and that this instance furnishes no exception to the general rule applicable to the war correspondents of Western papers.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives the following summary of the doings of the National expedition which left Fort Donelson several days since, to operate against Clarksville, Tenn.: "It reached that place on Monday. The rebels were found quite strongly posted, but, after a short engagement, they were driven off. The rebels left some stores, arms, and horses, which our forces captured. We destroyed one hundred boxes of hard bread, and captured a number of prisoners. The rebels burned two hundred boxes of crackers and one thousand bales of hay before abandoning the place. Cols. Lowe and Ransom, with their forces, returned to Fort Donelson Monday night."

Gen. Banks has issued an order rescinding the one recently issued, which authorized the crossing of the bridges and ferries over the Potomac without passes. They will be required, as heretofore, and will only be issued in case of extreme necessity.

GENERAL NEWS.

Those towns in Connecticut which had not filled up their quota by volunteers were compelled to furnish the requisite number by draft, on Wednesday. Waterbury, having sent nearly 100 over her quota, escaped the draft; so also did most of the towns in that vicinity—Naugatuck, Watertown, Plymouth, Prospect, Woodbury, Bristol, &c. About half the towns in the State were equally fortunate, having raised their full quota of volunteers—among them, Bridgeport, Norwich, New-Haven, Meriden, Wallingford, Madison, Branford, New-Hartford, Norfolk and New-Britain. In Hartford 415 were drafted; in Middletown, 96; in Cheshire, 33; in Hamden, 68; in Morris, 36; in Bethany, 17; in Bethlem, 16. In Middlebury 12 names were drawn out.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment had a very different reception in Baltimore, on Thursday last, from that which it met on the memorable 19th of April. The citizens in great numbers assembled at the railroad dépôt, waiting until sunset and after dark for the arrival of the regiment. In place of cobble-stones, the Massachusetts boys were greeted with cheers, and citizen seemed to have vied with citizen as to who should do them most honor. The guns that overlook Baltimore from Fort McHenry and Federal Hill tend admirably to the preservation of order in that city and the suppression of Secessionist sentiment, however it may lurk beneath a quiet exterior.

Gen. McDowell arrived in Troy on Thursday evening, and immediately repaired to the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Burden, Esq., in the Sixth Ward.

The funeral of Gen. Bohlen occurred in Philadelphia on Friday. The remains were met at the depot by a number of citizens and taken to Independence Hall, where they lay in state throughout the day. The military and citizens turned out in an imposing procession to do honor to the deceased patriot.

The health of Brig.-Gen. Butterfield has been so much impaired by his late active services as to demand a temporary retirement from duty in the field. He left Alexandria Thursday evening for the North.

Colonel Geo. W. Pratt, of the Ulster regiment, who was paralyzed by the concussion of a cannon ball, in leading his regiment at the battle of Manassas Plains, died on Thursday at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Tibbits, in Albany. He was a young man of great promise, and had served as State Senator with ability and integrity.

Flour and Corn were in good request on Saturday, at full prices. Wheat was more freely offered and was less sought after, at rather lower rates. Pork and Beef were quiet, as were also Hops, Hemp, Hides, Cotton, Groceries, Foreign Liquors, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Tallow, Whisky, Lard, Butter and Cheese, at uniform quotations. Resin and Wool were active and firm. Moderate freight engagements were reported. There were 471 vessels of all classes in port.

Dissolving Views in Maryland.

The nearer the rebels get to us the less we seem to know of their movements. The mystery that has enshrouded their numbers, their course of march, and their purpose since they entered Maryland, was intensified yesterday afternoon by the very contradictory dispatches from Baltimore and Philadelphia—one announcing their abrupt departure southward and their recrossing of the Potomac into Virginia; the other maintaining their continued advance upon Pennsylvania and the actual occurrence of a battle near Hagerstown.

We think the Baltimore dispatch entitled to the more credit of the two. They are a little cooler in Baltimore, and more accurately informed than the excited Pennsylvanians can be. And, moreover, the reason of things indicates the probability of a rebel retreat. If this proves to be the true state of the case the whole rebel scheme will stand revealed as follows: They came into Maryland in full force, determined to draw the Union army from Washington and fight a grand pitched battle for the possession of the National Capital and for decision of the war. They threatened to invade Pennsylvania as a feint, to hurry up our pursuit of them from Washington; and as a decoy, they fell back *westwardly* from Frederick, hoping, if pursued, to throw a force across from Leesburgh in our rear. This plan, if successful, would have given them a certain victory and insured the capture of Washington.

The plan was truly a bold one, and when we think of the excitement and clamor that ensued in the loyal States, and the general demand for an immediate rush upon the foe, we can see that there was imminent danger of being outwitted by the rebels to the end.

But safer counsels prevailed. Washington was quickly and quietly made safe from capture by rebel assault, and then our heavy army was moved off to confront the enemy and keep him from Baltimore. General McClellan's theory was said to be this: The enemy is in too great force in Maryland to stand still. He will eat out the country in a single day. He must either attack the National army, or he must pass on toward Pennsylvania, or—*retreat*. He did not fear the rebel attack—he was prepared for it. The advance of the rebels into Pennsylvania would have been finally fatal to them; and a retreat into Virginia would be a rebel failure and badly demoralizing. These three alternatives were presented to the rebel General Lee, and this distinguished as well as disinterested "liberator" of Maryland shakes the dust of that oppressed State from his feet, and returns to the sacred soil of Virginia!

This appears to be a reasonable solution of the very extraordinary rebel demonstration in Maryland. If they have fallen back, how else can we explain it? It is impossible to believe that they crossed fifty or one hundred thousand men into Maryland, with artillery and cavalry in great force, merely to march out again. If they are gone, it is because they are foiled. If they are not gone, it is not easy to see how they are to achieve success in any path now left open to them. Acting on the belief that they are advancing, Pennsylvania has made gigantic preparations to greet them with "bloody hands to hospitable graves." Whichever way they may now turn, North, East or South, there is no prospect of that cheery march of triumph in which they so lately and so vauntingly indulged. Such is the aspect of affairs at the present writing. But who can foretell what new phase the campaign will present on Monday morning?

Slavery in the Indian Territory.—The census of 1860 affords an illustration of the so-called civilizing efforts among the Indians west of Arkansas, and the peculiar system of management by which Slavery has been established there. We give the figures:

Tribes.	Slaves.	Owners.
Choctaws	2,297	385
Cherokees	2,504	384
Creeks	1,651	267
Chickasaws	917	118
Total	7,369	1,1[illegible]

These figures illustrate the stealthy manner in which a Slave State has been organized and settled there, in defiance of the National laws made for the protection of the Indians. The fact is, it is not the Indians, but the whites, who are settled in large numbers in the territory, and wield a preponderatory influence in its affairs, that are the real slaveholders.

Military Accountability—A Demand for Rigor.

Responsibility! strict, stern responsibility, is what the whole people demand now from the Government. That tens of thousands of our young men should be slaughtered through the incompetency or stupidity of individuals who have set themselves up as leaders and Generals; that property should be destroyed by the millions—property paid for by the muscle and sweat of every man among us; that we should be plunging into an abyss whose depth no eye can measure, simply because this officer must be retained from political motives, or that from personal reasons, is a disgrace and damage beyond anything even that we have yet passed through. Who is Gen. Pope, or Gen. McDowell, or Gen. McClellan, or any other General, that for a moment the interests of this vast country and the lives of tens of thousands should be risked, because his personal feelings or those of his supposed clique may be injured by a severe investigation?

We have had no accountability thus far. Respectable gentlemen have taken the command of armies, and have experimented with them as they might, with any scientific subject, and after having lost a few thousand men, brought desolation to as many households, and disgraced the National name, have retired complacently to private life, secure against further molestation. Others have betrayed strongholds, containing priceless property, from timidity; others have been intoxicated even on the field of battle; others have been surprised in a disgraceful manner, and have lost regiments of men; others have spent long and precious months in inaction and dilatoriness; some have exposed gallant corps of young men to overwhelming numbers, or they have ended a whole campaign in defeat and failure, and brought this vast Republic to the brink of destruction; yet so far as we know, in not a single instance, has a court-martial sat upon any of these failures. From all that appears to the public, defeats and loss are treated by the authorities just as victory and gain. An officer may see his whole command melt away by disaster, and feel that personally he is as well off as if he had succeeded.

With this general impression among the leading officers, of there being no strict accountability, a want of thoroughness and watchfulness must spread through the army. Laxity beginning at the top, will reach to the bottom. "Surprises" and blunders will be constant experiences.

The President and the whole public should understand that under such an easy policy *we cannot succeed* against this desperate rebellion. Such a state of things is unknown in any other military service of the world. No successful war could be carried on under it. If it be, indeed, one result of the President's good nature, that his feelings indispose him to punishing an unsuccessful officer, it is only another illustration of an old historical experience, that in guiding tremendous revolutions, "good nature" is usually the most cruel of assistants. A voice of agony comes up from a suffering nation, demanding the sternest accountability from our military leaders. When we think what it is we are approaching, if this is not exacted—a bankruptcy beyond all experience; taxes which shall burden unborn generations; a disgrace to our national name, which will leave us, in the opinion of the world, under the heel of the South; the useless loss of hundreds of thousands of our young men; an interminable and chaotic war, until America, like Mexico, becomes the byword and scorn of mankind, we would suppose that the Government must be spurred to the most unrelenting energy.

Every General ought to understand that for him to blunder is to be disgraced, and that a dishonorable defeat is death. Incompetency, cowardice and stupidity should be the objects of the sternest punishment. An officer must know when he is before the enemy, that he must choose between a victory or a court-martial. Thus the French Directory manufactured Generals. So can we at length put an end to blunders, and surprises, and defeats.

American Judgments of European Revolutions.—If we learn rightly all the lessons the rebellion is calculated to teach, one of its indirect benefits will be to tone down that licentious habit of mind which has generally led Americans to throw their sympathies on the revolutionary or anarchical side of political movements in other, and especially in European countries. A notable proof that we have not yet learned this lesson as well as we should is afforded by the line of comment of the American Press on the late enterprise of Garibaldi, which has just come to a disastrous end. The majority, probably, of journals in this country hailed this uprising as highly proper and meritorious, applauded Garibaldi in his various acts in opposition to the Government, and finally, when conflict was actually precipitated, threw their sympathies on the side of the Red-Shirted revolter.

In this course they were actuated, doubtless, by no ill will toward the Italian Kingdom; probably they did not consider the matter deeply at all; but, remembering his old career of glory, and considering that the liberation of Rome and Venice was a desirable object, they applauded the *end* without taking any heed of the *means* by which this end was sought. This means was nothing less than downright rebellion, with the purpose of "destroying the Italy which he had himself created," as Garibaldi audaciously avowed. The enterprise bore no resemblance whatever to the glorious movement of '59, which all the world rejoiced in, while the late mad device was one which every lover of rational freedom deplored and the Italian people themselves condemned.

Now, the loyal Italian people would have precisely the same right to complain of the encouragement lent this anarchical attempt that we had in the case of the British journals which eagerly seized on secession gleefully to shout that the Great Republic was forever broken up. It is true, Garibaldi is a very different type of character from Davis, Toombs and Floyd; but the enterprise of Garibaldi made for the identical result aimed at by those men—the destruction of a just and good constitutional Government. We have had some experience of what constitutional Government is worth; and while the land of Democracy will always throw its sympathies on the side of a people struggling for freedom against its oppressors, we must guard against that habit of intellectual license which leads men to delight in revolution merely because it *is* revolution.

The Golden Gate Disaster.

In discussing the loss of the *Golden Gate* a few days ago, and endeavoring to fix responsibility for the lamentable loss of life on that occasion, we pointed to the self-evident fact that the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are not properly constructed or fitted out for the business in which they are employed, or else that the discipline of the ships is far less perfect than it ought to be. The latter proposition is sustained by the fact that, in the case of the *Golden Gate*, a portion of her boats were burned at their tackles, that nobody in the hour of peril and panic seemed to have any special charge of the means of rescue, and that these means were consequently in part destroyed, while the remainder were made efficient to the saving of many less lives than they were capable of rescuing from an awful and sudden death.

Some friends of the Company seem under the impression that our strictures did it an injustice; but these impressions are confessedly based on their knowledge of the discipline of the ships and the general management of the Company as they existed *several years ago*. The time was when the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line was one of the finest in the world. In those days they were managed with the utmost liberality. Receiving enormous sums from the Government and the traveling public, the Company—*then* controlled, in great measure, by Wm. H. Aspinwall—paid liberal salaries to its commanders and other sailing officers, and employed an amply sufficient number of hands in all the departments of their service. Under that *régime* they never failed to command the highest skill and efficiency, and the greatest attention on the part of all their employes, to secure the safety and comfort of their passengers. But all this is changed of late years, as we have reason to believe. Five years ago, for instance, it was the custom of their commanders to drill their crews to the management of fire apparatus and of the boats, in order that, in case of sudden emergency, there might be no needless panic, but that the very most should be made of the means of safety that was possible. We are assured by frequent travelers over the California route, *viâ* Panama, that they have witnessed no such efforts to promote discipline during the last two or three years. Occasionally these drills *may* still be had. If so, they are the exception, now-a-days, and not the rule.

Nor is the falling off in the management of the line confined to this vital matter of discipline alone. The company never used to run such ships as the *Orizaba* or the *Uncle Sam*. They were not in the habit, during their better days, of over-crowding their vessels with either passengers or freight—carrying 1,300 passengers for instance, when the law would limit them to 800 or 900 only. Then, too, the fare and attendance were all that could be desired, and exactly what the passengers who paid a high price for tickets had the right to expect. The Company was content then with fair profits on their business. They did not insist upon twenty per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, (not twenty per cent. *per quarter* as a slip of the pen made us say in a former article) reckoned upon $4,000,000 of stock, *when less than half that sum would put on a line superior in all respects to the present*. To-day, the ships are, some of them, inferior, and the fare on all indifferent. While all articles of consumption cost the Company less now than formerly, and their rates for passage have not for many years been so high as now, it is notorious that the fare is less abundant and inferior in quality.

If we mistake not, the great falling off in the matter of security to life on board these ships, however, grows out of the niggardliness of the Company in cutting down largely the numbers of their crews, and reducing to the minimum the salaries of their officers. A berth on board a Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer is no longer a prize worth the sleepless vigilance of the best men of the profession to obtain and retain. And, if we mistake not, the reduced numbers of their ships' crews, during the last year or two, renders such disciplining as we have hinted at, in anticipation of an emergency, quite impossible. The men have so much indispensable work to do, and the reliefs are so small, that no time can be spared for drilling at the pumps or exercise with the boats. We submit to the public judgment whether such conduct is excusable. There is a great wrong somewhere. We believe we have indicated where it lies. If any one disputes our theory, we ask him, in the name of humanity, to tell us how it happens that the *Golden Gate* burned at sea, in broad daylight, within 3½ miles of the shore, and that only 75 of all her hundreds of passengers and crew were saved.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of the 18th ult., just to hand, furnishes us testimony in regard to the Company's present management, in connection with another of their steamers. The *Orizaba* had just arrived from Panama, and the *Bulletin* says:

> "Among the passengers who came up on the *Orizaba* yesterday, is a gentleman who has been much at sea. He tells us that they only needed one such gale as is quite a common thing upon the Atlantic to have sent the *Orizaba* to the bottom. He says she was *overloaded*. She brings 500 tons of freight. *This so filled her hold that the baggage had to go on deck.* As it was, with a calm sea and pleasant weather, no harm overtook her or her passengers. In every stateroom was a life-preserver, *but very many did not know what they were for. After the Orizaba people learned how the Gate was lost*, there was daily practice with the hose by which a stream about the size of a man's little finger was successfully thrown! Our sea-faring friend suggests that as in case of fire on a steamer *it is almost uniformly first discovered about the engines, as a general thing pumps that are worked by engines must of course soon become useless.* He suggests that on each end of each steamer there should be a hand fire-engine, connecting with hose of good calibre, and with one or both of such, a fire would stand little chance of making much headway."

The Pay-Roll.

The difficulties now occurring in the Fifty-third Regiment are a text for a few words relative to our mistakes in paying our volunteers in field and camps.

It is not only necessary that our men should be paid the sum awarded, to the fullest extent, and paid promptly, but another and the most requisite point is, that they be paid with the shortest possible period of time intervening between payments.

The soldier must be looked on, in that regard, simply as we would view the laborer. The man works better and more cheerfully who receives his earnings promptly every day or every week. Had he to receive them only monthly, or worse, quarterly, discontent, unwilling labor and suffering would be the inevitable result. He would be taking all the risks of the capitalist, without his profits, and after having suffered through a season of privation, would, as a certain result, become lavish when accumulated wages reached him.

So it is with the soldier. He enlists and leaves a family, perhaps in want. He goes into the bustle and danger of camp-life, where it may be that the meagreness of his pocket, and their want, is for the instant forgotten. He serves one, two, three months, and no pay. In the meantime, the soldier is the victim of sutlers, who, for the safe credit they accord him, only charge the moderate profits of three or four hundred per cent. The family at home during this interval are living or starving as best they may, or possibly keeping the wolf away by the pittance from the relief fund. At last, at the end of three months, the pay is forthcoming, after the sutler is satisfied, and the soldier holds a trifle of what he has earned.

The chances are equal then, whether the temptation for the man who has been penniless for three months is not too great, and will not lead him to an improvident use of his fund, leaving the family at home to struggle without his aid or with but a small portion. To a certain degree our system of bounties overcomes this immediate want, but in most cases it is a reasonable supposition that the bounty is soon spent, and a few months leaves the recruit dependent upon his pay.

In country places credit can be had for articles of food, when based upon the pay-roll; this does not create the misery it does in the city; but in the latter the burthen falls heavily on many a waiting and watching wife, surrounded by her little family, who are bearing silently the brunt and bitterness of the war in want and privation, or worse, perhaps in vice and shame, forced on them by the terrible necessities of their position.

The time has passed when silence on this point was patriotism. The Government at this moment stands, financially, on the topmost round of the ladder. It matters little to our rulers whether the army is paid quarterly, monthly or weekly; they have the money. And it is but that the fiat should go forth and the thing is done.

The most military nations of Europe have long ago adopted the plan of paying their soldiers within periods of five to fifteen days. The result of the plan is that the soldier is enabled to provide his small wants with economy, and upon pay-day does not give way to drunkenness or extravagance. His family are not sufferers, while his temper is sweetened and his soldierly importance heightened. The paymaster also gets the benefit of the system by having his accounts less complicated, and lessening both his labor and his responsibility. To it we must come at last, and the sooner we do so the better.

The Mississippi River to Save the West.—The situation of the campaign in the West is almost, if not altogether, as discouraging as it is in the East. Kentucky, excepting in the immediate vicinity of Louisville and Covington, seems to be overrun and given up to the possession of the enemy. We read of guerrilla bands in every part of the interior where Union sentiment has heretofore been almost unanimous; and in addition to these predatory gangs we know that heavy columns of rebel soldiery under Kirby Smith, Humphrey Marshall and John Morgan are pressing close to vital points on the Ohio River, threatening to carry the war beyond that line.

Tennessee is nearly abandoned by the Union troops. Gen. Morgan, if he still holds Cumberland Gap, holds it because he cannot leave except as a prisoner of war. Gen. Buell has evacuated Huntsville, and fallen back upon Nashville. That he will try to hold the capital of Tennessee is promised at latest dates. Gen. Grant's army, holding Bolivar, Jackson and Memphis, in West Tennessee, has been weakened materially, we infer, by the detachment of troops to operate at points on the Ohio River. Bolivar and Jackson will probably be evacuated, and Memphis be the sole position held by the National army in that part of the State.

Strong fortifications have been erected at Memphis, and as the gunboats can coöperate with its garrison, it is probable that Memphis can be held, by even a very small force, against any body of rebels that Jeff. Thompson, who seems to be its gad-fly, can bring against it. The gunboats can do little good in beating off an approaching enemy, as the bluff on which Memphis stands is very high, and firing over them, as at Vicksburgh, would be wholly at random. But still they could keep communication open with the garrison, furnish ammunition, food and reinforcements, if needed, and probably defeat any attempt to retake the city. Columbus and Island No. 10 will doubtless be kept out of the enemy's clutches; and so whatever other reverses overtake us in the West, we shall unquestionably keep a strong hold on the key-points of the Mississippi River. *While this is done, the rebel States of the southwest are never safe.* Their armies may push up the Ohio, may throw columns across it—they can make no permanent lodgment on free soil. But with the Mississippi River in our possession, the Gulf States are always exposed to devastating invasions, that will compel them to draw back their overland armies for home defence.

Our Government will not be long, we think, in learning that the true way to clear Kentucky and the border States of rebel armies, is to start a formidable flotilla down the Mississippi, with instructions to invade the cotton region and destroy all the agencies there at work in support of the rebellion. The cool season of the year is coming, and by the time a descent of the Mississippi River is planned and prepared for, it will be safe to move down it in any force.

Will the authorities see and appreciate the value of this counteracting invasion? *By not using the Mississippi River, the Government abandons an ally worth two hundred thousand men in the West.*

Rebel Recruiting in Maryland and Kentucky.

The rebel army has made but a small addition to its numbers during its brief stay in Maryland. That part of the State which it occupied, though not entirely loyal, is its most loyal section; and the lines held by our army pretty effectually prevented recruits rushing from Baltimore, or from the southern and secession counties. We hear of several villages in Frederick County sending their companies of volunteers, and of an entire regiment in one town arming and equipping itself, and marching to join the invaders. But, though Gen. Lee wooed the Marylanders very affectionately, we doubt whether he has obtained twenty-five hundred recruits in the State during the week or ten days in which his army has been encamped on its soil. That is just about the number of Marylanders previously in the rebel service; while the whole will not make as many troops as the State has voluntarily furnished to the National army.

The rebel force which holds the eastern half of Kentucky has met with far better success in recruiting in that State. There seems to be little doubt that large numbers of Kentuckians have joined the bands of Morgan, Kirby Smith, Humphrey Marshall, and others, within the last month. The bold raids of these fellows has attracted the admiration of the young men of the State, and in the excitement of the hour, they have broke loose from restraint and from principle, and have attached themselves to the freebooters. There are in all the Kentucky towns, as in all the towns of the South and Southwest, large numbers of young men who have nothing particular to do, and on whose hands time hangs heavily, and when, on some Summer day, a lot of harum-scarum rebel horsemen rush into the village with guidons flying and sabres flashing, the temptation to mount and join them in their adventure is almost irresistible. They are all of them used to the rifle, accustomed to exposure and hardship, and always ready for a fight: and they make first-rate troops for the kind of work that is now going on in the West. It is a misfortune that this element was not taken up to a far greater extent than it has been by the National Government, and put to its appropriate work in East Tennessee, in Southwestern Virginia, and along the Northern line of the Gulf States. It requires, however, action, excitement and enthusiasm, and could not be kept for long months in camp, as our Western army has been. If the rebel invading force is driven out of Kentucky, a large part of these men will not follow its fortunes, but will remain behind, or will quietly return home, as the bulk of Gen. Price's army did when he was driven out of Missouri.

Greed of Office as a Lion-Tamer.—It is a well-established political fact that external pressure upon a country has a tendency to unite all parties and factions in it, so as to present a single front to the enemy. The assault of the rebels on Fort Sumter extinguished almost entirely the former party divisions, that had been known under the names of Republican, Democrat, Native American. So far as the masses of the people were concerned, the beginning of war did blot out all trace of party lines.

But not so with all the leaders of party. There were some political divisions of more than usual intensity of hate and jealousy. Not even the peril of the Republic could allay the animosity that kept them alive. The lion and the lamb might lie down together when the elements raged; but what could reconcile Tammany Hall to Mozart, or lead Mozart back to the fold of Tammany? Certainly the trembling of the pillars of the temple of Liberty did not bring these factions to harmony.

But a motive more powerful than that of patriotism has got to work. At Albany the lion and the lamb *have* lain down together, and a little child is leading them. Tammany receives Mozart to its lair, and the "Constitutional Union" infant puts a silken cord about their necks. What works this phenomenon? the wondering country asks. The hope of carrying the State elections and gaining the spoils of office!

Gen. Butterfield.—The physicians have succeeded in healing the attack of typhoid which had a serious hold upon Gen. Butterfield, consequent upon exposure, &c. The General has been granted leave of absence for a short time, and goes to his home on the North River for rest and recuperation. He has taken an active and efficient part in all the recent engagements, both in front of Richmond and of Washington, and has won distinguished honor, not only by his personal gallantry and skill, but by the admirable training and discipline he has given his troops. We trust he will speedily be restored to health and the army.

Payment of Troops.

It is a matter of surprise that the Government does not pay off its soldiers more punctually. It may be that the Government has paid over the gross amount; and in these times, when all persons handling money of the Government are trying to make the most money, the Paymasters may be putting out at interest money which should be paid over to the soldiers. Look at the Seventh Regiment, mustered out long since. Are they paid off? Look at the Twenty-second Regiment, mustered out and not yet paid off. Whose fault is it? Pay in paper—the Government have that. The poor excuse, *the pay-roll is not made out*, or if made out, is not correct; the soldiers stayed a few days over their time, and should be paid. Very well, pay them. But does it take a week or more to calculate what a few days' extra pay comes to, or is that the excuse for holding on to the money and making interest at the soldiers' expense?

This delay affects volunteering, for persons will not leave, and some cannot, until they get their pay; for it will not be paid on the order of the soldier to any person, for that has been tried.

A SOLDIER WANTING HIS PAY.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 13.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN PERIL.

While coming into the city from the Soldier's Home, to-day, President Lincoln's life was put in peril by his horse, a spirited and powerful animal running away with him, and nearly throwing him. He succeeded in checking the career of his steed, at the cost of a sprained wrist.

A KIDNAPPING CASE.

A[illegible], a county constable, was to-day arrested [illegible] of Gen. Wadsworth, on the charge of [illegible]ed negro man and sending him back [illegible]. The negro had filed his application for [illegible] having proved a residence in the District pr[illegible] the passage of the emancipation act. Allen is said to have seized him in the room of the Emancipation Commissioners, who were in session at the time. Previous to his arrest, Allen had committed an outrageous assault on John H. Johnson, Esq., an Anti-Slavery Justice of the Peace in this city. The arrest was made at the instance of D. R. Goodloe, one of the Emancipation Commissioners.

PASSES REQUIRED.

Gen. Banks has renewed the order requiring passes to enable civilians to pass into Virginia. A list of disloyal persons here is now being made by Chief-Detective Baker, and will be filed with the Provost-Marshal for reference, and none but loyal citizens will be able to obtain passes.

FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.

The Capitol and Patent-office have been thoroughly fitted up for hospital purposes. Three thousand new cots have been placed therein. Nearly one thousand patients have been sent North within the last three days, but their places in the hospitals are at once filled by new arrivals.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The office of Medical-Director Campbell is daily besieged by hundreds of soldiers, worn out by severe service and fatigue duty recently undergone. Some are scarcely able to move. They are sent to the hospitals as fast as room can be found.

HAVOC AMONG THE DRAM SHOPS.

The Provost Marshal is making havoc among the dram shops. On an average, about twenty are closed daily.

PORTUGUESE PORTS OPEN TO FOREIGN GRAIN.

The following dispatch has been received at the State Department:

Legation of the United States,
Lisbon, Aug. 17, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith the copy of a decree (in translation) just issued by His Majesty's Government, admitting foreign breadstuffs in the ports of this kingdom, free from the usual and established duty.

It is exceptional to acts of the Cortes and decrees, in former years of scarcity, inasmuch as flour is now included in the free list, which, except in very rare instances, was confined to grains exclusively.

The answers to official inquiries in regard to the crops, rendered this step necessary at once, and without waiting for authority from the Cortes, which will legalize the decree upon assembling.

My previous dispatches on this subject have necessarily led you to expect some such intelligence. It is desirable, for the interests of agriculture and commerce, that publicity should be given to this information in an authentic form, in order that whatever advantage may proceed from it, may be enjoyed equally by both.

It may be stated also in this connection that the belief exists, in well informed circles, that the supply of cereals in Europe will be more limited than has been expected, and the demand for American products correspondingly greater.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES E. HARVEY.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

In consideration of what has been represented to me by the Ministers of all the Departments, and after hearing the Council of State, I am pleased to decree the following:

Article 1. The free introduction is permitted of foreign cereals, wheat, corn, rye, barley and oats in grain, flour and baked bread, through the inland and maritime of the kingdom, until the end of April, 1863. The foreign cereals thus admitted are only subject to the duties which national grains pay when dispatched for consumption.

Art. 2. After the expiration of the period marked in this decree, the cereals referred to therein may still be admitted, on proof being shown before the Government, after hearing the competent fiscal department, that the same cereals left directly the port of shipment for those of this Kingdom in sufficient time to have arrived within the prescribed period, under the circumstances of an ordinary voyage.

Let the Ministers and Secretaries of States, of all the Departments thus understand these presents, and cause the same to be executed.

Palace Ajuda, Aug. 14, 1862.

King, Marquis de Soule, Viscount de Lada, Bancleira, Anselm Jose Bradincamp, Gasper Pereira de Silva, Joquin Thomas Lobo d'Avila, Jose da Silva, Mendez Leal.

A REPORT CORRECTED.

The report which has been published that Maj. May, of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment, had received no attention from the time of his being wounded until he died, is essentially incorrect. Maj. May was found two hours after being shot, and taken in charge by Dr. Green, of his regiment, who remained with him until taken prisoner and sent to Gainesville. Dr. Green left him in the field hospital, after having dressed his wounds as well as possible under the circumstances. When his surgeon returned from Gainesville he found Major May had been buried not more than half an hour. The wound of Major May was not necessarily fatal but his death was hastened by a severe cold, occasioned by [illegible] all Monday night upon the ground, with the rain falling upon him, there being no means of affording shelter.

THE COMMAND OF THE MONITOR.

Commander Bankhead has been appointed to the command of the Monitor, Commander Stevens having been ordered to important service at sea.

RELEASED SOLDIERS.

Nearly all the soldiers lately confined in the District of Columbia for military offences, but released by law of Congress, have been mustered into the military service.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The halls of Congress and the corridors of the Capitol have been supplied with hospital necessaries. There are no patients there, however.

DUTCH CONSUL FOR CALIFORNIA.

The President has recognized J. de Fremery as Consul of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for California, to reside at San Francisco.

Arrival of the United States Transport St. Mary from Hilton Head.

The United States Steam Transport *St. Mary*, Commander Wm. H. Talbot, arrived at this port last night from Hilton Head Sept. 9, at 7 P. M.; arrived at Fortress Monroe on the evening of the 11th, and sailed from thence the following day, at 4 P. M. She brings 100 passengers from Hilton Head, and a mail.

Nothing of interest had transpired since the departure of the last steamer North. The following United States war vessels were in the port when the *St. Mary* left: *Vermont, Wabash, Pawnee, Keystone State, Flambeau, Dale, Canandaigua, Rhode Island*, and *Norwich*.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Major D. C. Dodman, Dr. Dalton, Lieut. S. B. Eddy, Lieut. H. C. Tuttle, Lieut. A. G. Edgerly, Lieut. Mosier, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. A. A. Yarrington, Lieut. Spisk, Lieut. Williams, Capt. Tonstellot, Lieut. Cols. J. H. Perry, Mrs. Miller, 3 children, and servant; Miss Dubois, Mrs. Robbins, Miss Hale, Mr. Bradley and lady, H. B. Ming, H. L. Allen, J. T. Freeman, J. Howe, U. S. Marcus, Levi H. Bown, A. P. Ketchum, H. B. Walker, S. Smedley, G. M. Wells, A. B. Garrison, G. N. Platt, W. H. Insler, Mr. Greaves, Wm. Pickney, W. Bethel, Mr. Fifer, lady and child, Capt. Adams, James Irvine, Geo. S. Reed, J. Clark, Jas. A. Drake, E. H. Nutting; also, the Band of the Third New Hampshire Regiment, discharged, and the officers and crew of steamer Delaware.

We are indebted to Mr. Chas. E. Satterlee, Purser of the *St. Mary*, for favors.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Indians Reported to be Ugly—Outrages—The Overland Mail Business—Necessity for Keeping Communication Free—Brigham Young's Southern Trip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

Mr. William S. Godbe, druggist, arrived in this city, per mail stage, on Tuesday night. He had been on a business visit to the States, purchasing goods for himself, and purchasing and freighting for others. He reports the Indians "ugly," particularly on the Sweet-water route, they still persisting in killing a white man or two occasionally.

On the western route, on the Humboldt, and in the Ruby Valley, similar reports arise, or at least the reports are flying about here.

In the Salmon River and Oregon Countries, about Fort Hall and the emigrant routes in that section, the red man continues hostile, as in many places elsewhere, and ever and anon imbues his swarthy hands in the blood of the whites. Very little reliable news reaches us from that northern region, in consequence of the comparative infrequency of travel thence in this direction. Three wounded persons, however, recently arrived in this city, being a portion of a company of a dozen, with packhorses, journeying from the West toward the East, and who were attacked near Fort Hall, on the 8th inst., compelled to flee, after five of their number were wounded, until they met a Salmon River train, with which they returned to Snake River.

On the 9th a Denver and Salmon River company were attacked near the same place, with a loss of five killed and two wounded. The Indians managed to secure two wagons and heaps of groceries.

In this Territory, in a place or two, the natives evince their chronic fondness for indiscriminate acquisition in the animal line. For instance, a day or two ago, a band of one or two hundred horses was driven off a range on the Weber, one Mr. Nathan Tanner feeling that much poorer by the operation.

These cases, with others, especially the tragic display of Indian savagery in Minnesota, would indicate a rather general hostile disposition toward the whites, among the Indians.

Taking this into consideration, with the past six months' history of mail operations across the Plains and the Rocky Mountains, and there is some ground for uncertainty in regard to the future of the overland mail business.

Little need be said in respect to the importance of the Pacific and the Atlantic States continuing united in national bonds, but one of the strongest links in those bonds will undoubtedly be a rapid and thoroughly reliable overland mail communication. The railroad is just the thing, but that is many years in the future, and "while the grass grows, the cattle starve." The present and the immediate future is the all-important time. *Now*, the sea is open, and communication is free in that direction. But God only knows how long that can be said.

Allow me to suppose the case of England or France, or both, espousing the cause of the rebels. Then sea communication with the Pacific States will be very risky. And if the Indians should cause such a suspension of overland mail facilities, in conjunction with the sea blockade, as was the case a short time ago, how would California and Oregon stand affected? Their ports might be bombarded and their commerce destroyed by the action of English, French, or Anglo-French mail-coated frigates, while the American Monitors would have a large stretch of Union and rebel Atlantic coast to look after and defend. The Pacific States, sooner than endure such an unequal contest, would be likely to consider themselves, by event of Providence, forever separated from the Atlantic States. But, if the overland mail were well sustained, and kept in running order in every contingency, why, then, overland travel would vastly increase, the rapid settlement of the divers little oases of the plains, mountains and deserts on the overland route would be greatly accelerated, and the two slopes would be mutually strengthened and bound together in cords of national unity.

And the contingency I have supposed is not altogether chimerical. The large increase of population contributed by the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, the present year, appears to be mainly composed of persons who already have had enough of the war, and who are fleeing westward to escape the sound of the roaring cannon. This kind of population will increase from year to year. Their votes, of course, may, in the future, be expected on the side of *peace*, though at the cost of separation from the older States.

I therefore consider it important that the Government should hold itself prepared, in case of any future interruption on the Central Overland Route, to promptly order sufficient help from the nearest available point, so as to prevent, if possible, another single day's stoppage in the delivery of the mails. Some such step may yet prove essential to the welfare and integrity of the Union. Doubtless, in this Territory, any needful number of men or amount of material would be found available, at any time, to secure uninterrupted communication, as far as the centre of the route was concerned.

Quite a number of persons in this city and vicinity are busy rigging up their teams and making other arrangements to accompany Brigham on his southern trip next week. The journey to and fro will probably extend to eight hundred miles, in round numbers—equal to the journey hence to Fort Kearney. However, it will most likely all be accomplished within a month, preaching, exhorting and praying included. It must be so, for the "authorities" will scarcely be absent from the great Semi-Annual Conference on the 6th of October, in this city.

A little boy, son of David Hilton, while in the Cañon with his father, who was getting wood, had the misfortune to have his thigh broken the other day, through a log rolling on him. This is rather a bad case.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society is pushing into notice. The annual "fair" is announced to be held in this city on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of October, when quite a budget of prizes will be competed for, books, seeds, and plants being by far the most numerous. "Diplomas" occupy a far less conspicuous place than formerly, they evidently being appreciated much less than more substantial tokens. The Society has undergone a sort of reconstitution, has had the rivets fastened, the screws tightened, and the joints and wheels oiled Brigham, not having been perfectly satisfied with its former performances. Now that the concern has been generally "slicked up," we may naturally expect an advance in the show.

The emigration toward the West is tapering off, and the little traders of this city are complaining that the emigrants have no money—are as poor as rats. The well-to-do folks evidently took an early start, while those blest with poverty bring up the rear. Next we shall have the Mormon emigrants pouring in upon us, all of them hungry, poor and needy. Labor will then be much cheaper and more abundant than it has been all Summer.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Orizaba* sailed for Panama to-day, carrying forty passengers and $750,000 in treasure for New-York, and $160,000 for England.

It is believed that a large amount of legal tender notes were also forwarded by the *Orizaba*.

The ship *Aurora* has arrived from Hong Kong with dates to July 22. She reports the total loss of the ship *Phantom* by running on a reef near Hong Kong July 13.

The *Phantom* left San Francisco on the 13th of May, taking $500,000 in treasure, $40,000 of which is insured in Eastern companies.

A portion of the crew of the *Phantom* arrived in Hong-Kong, in small boats, July 19. One boat, containing Capt. Sargeant and the treasure, had not been heard from when the *Aurora* sailed.

The ship *Romance of the Sea* arrived at Hong-Kong July 21.

The British steamer *Tynemouth* arrived yesterday, from London.

San Francisco, Friday, Sept. 12.

The jobbing trade is improving. A disposition is manifested to lay in stocks for the Washoe and other mining districts as rapidly as the means of transportation will permit. The sales from first hands are comparatively trifling. Coal oils continue in favor; choice brands, 72c.@75c. ₩ gallon. Butter—sales, 200 firkins, at 27½c. ₩ lb.

The Wheat market is quiet. Shippers generally procure their supplies by sending their agents into the interior towns to purchase for them. The prevailing rate is about $1 60 ₩ 100 lbs.

Committees have been appointed to thoroughly canvass the city to raise money to send to the East to relieve the wounded soldiers.

The Legislature of Oregon met on the 8th instant. The session is limited to forty days. A successor to the late Senotor Baker is to be elected during the session.

FROM CANADA.

A Meeting at Quebec of Delegates from New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Deliberate on the Subject of Intercolonial Railroads, Intercolonial Free-Trade, and the Confederation of British North America—Three British Governors and all their Cabinets in Consultation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Quebec, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

When I came down, the other day, from Montreal to this centre of political power and intrigue, and saw on the train with me Mr. C. J. Brydges, the manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, I fancied there was something unusual on the *tapis*, and when I saw this "Napoleon of Canadian railways" soon afterward in close consultation with Mr. Edward Watkin, the political agent of that line, I was convinced that my surmise was not wrong. It soon afterward received additional confirmation, for I learned that the Earl of Mulgrave, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, had come up in a Canadian Government steam yacht, and was staying at Lord Monck's, the Governor-General's, while other celebrities from the Lower Provinces were soon expected. They have now arrived. The Vice-Royal party at His Excellency's embraces (in addition to Lord Mulgrave, his amiable lady and Hon. Misses Phipps,) Hon. A. Gorden, Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick; Hon. Messrs. Howe and McCully, the leading ministers of Nova Scotia, and Hon. Messrs. Tilley and Mitchell, of New-Brunswick, are here too.

The proposed object of the gathering is to deliberate upon—probably to accept, with some modifications—the Duke of Newcastle's proposal in reference to raising the funds to construct the Intercolonial Railway, which is to run from Halifax to Quebec. Messrs. Brydges & Watkin (backed by the Barings and Elgins) wish that line constructed, because they could palm off upon it the 120 miles of their road which lies eastward of Quebec, and does not earn grease for its engine wheels. Messrs. Tilley & Mitchell would be glad to get it built and sell to it the New-Brunswick Government Railway, also a non-paying enterprise, as a feeder. Messrs. Howe and McCully have a precisely similar object in view. So we shall see what we shall see, soon—some curious political manœuvring, no doubt. The papers here assert that the delegates are going to propound some vast scheme for bringing Intercolonial free trade about, but whether they will succeed in doing that, is very doubtful. First of all, it has to be proved that the Provinces themselves desire it, and next, that England would agree to it; and this is a consideration, for Great Britain has not been too well pleased with Canada and Tariffs, of late.

Another set of gossiping fellows tell you that the Governors have met to organize a sort of general militia system, for defence against the Colonial bugbear, the terrible United States. You may be sure of this, though, that the Governors won't trouble themselves about anything so foolish. They know that the real feeling of the people in all these Provinces is a desire to live at peace and in friendship with the States, to which they are bound by very close and numerous commercial ties. I find that several hotheads and crackbrained newspaper writers here, as in Montreal, are violently secesh in applauding when Jackson performs an exploit or Morgan effects a raid. This, however, is not the sentiment of the bulk of the tax-paying community.

Quebec is just the same old place it was when I was last here. The war in the States, though it seems to set the rest of the world on fire, has no influence on the doings of Quebecers. About the usual number of ships have come for the usual quantity of timber. The military people have not mounted a single gun the more on the rotten old fortifications; indeed, the Commandant, Col. Payntee, with three companies of Royal Artillery, is just going "home"—and, except that the hotel keepers complain of the lack of moneyed American visitors, you would not know, from the manner of living here, that there was any trouble at all on the Potomac.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Natal Days of Republics—Fourth of July Abroad—July 9—Masonic Installation—Railroad to Cordoba—Description of Cordoba—Condition of the Railroad—Suggestion—Peace—Power of Gen. Mitre—The Mississippi Going—Capt. Shiverick—What we have Instead—We want More—Artesian Well—Ounces—Currency—Commerce—Markets, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Buenos Ayres, S. A., Monday, July 14, 1862.

The South American Republics and the United States locate the natal day in July. North of the line the Fourth is the grand day, and here it is the 9th. These days were both duly regarded in this city. On the Fourth most of the American citizens here paid special attention to the day. The United States Consulate was crowded; the large rooms of Samuel B. Hale, Esq., formerly of Boston was also filled, and other groups aggregated with the utmost good feeling and good cheer. Hon. M. Kirk, the United States Minister, was very fortunate in two or three speeches, as also was United States Commissioner Washburne, of the Mission to Paraguay.

July 8 witnessed the inauguration and installation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the Argentine Confederation. It was an occasion of great Masonic display, and was attended by the officers of the Grand Lodge of this country. The installation being ended, there was a supper prepared that would have honored the best hotels of the North. Among the guests were Gen. Mitre, the Governor and Provisional President; Gen. Gelly y Obes, Minister of War, and other prominent native gentlemen.

The occasion gathered importance to me from the fact that I saw several of the same gentlemen on the next day among the most honored attendants upon High Mass, at which the Bishop himself presided. As he anathematizes all Masons, he must have felt somewhat embarrassed, if he knew all, when twice the incense was waved before the Mason Mitre and other Masons, officers of the Government.

The service in the Cathedral on Aug. 9 was more imposing than usual, but it was much less thinly attended. The display of troops also was much inferior to former years, perhaps because the Government feels quite safe, and does not need to manufacture public opinion.

There is now before the National Congress here a project for a railroad from Rosario to Cordoba, which will in all probability pass. Rosario is a river town of 17,000 inhabitants. The distance to Cordoba is 83 leagues, through a level and very rich country, chiefly devoted to grazing. Cordoba contains in the city about 20,000 inhabitants, and the province is reckoned at 150,000. It is the richest, most enlightened, most enterprising of all the provinces outside of Buenos Ayres. Cordoba was for two centuries the Athens of South America, being the location of the first and most extensive University planted by the original Spaniards. The province abounds with every form of material wealth. The estimate for the road is 4,000 pounds sterling per mile; and the Government guarantees an annual dividend of 7 per cent on that estimate, and *gives* all the land for tracks and for buildings. The railroad is to carry all mails and all Government property at half of usual rates. The work must be begun in 18 months, and must be completed in five years.

Could not our own Legislatures learn somewhat from South American legislation. The "half price" clause for Government transportation would, in case of war, be an item of importance. The "mails free" would, on the Pacific Railroad, be a feature of great interest; and does not the United States Government offer enough to warrant the insertion of that item?

No one here seems to doubt the permanence of the present peace in this country. No ruler has ever been more absolute in this country than Gen. Mitre, the present Governor and the Provisional President, and no one has ever been so mild. He seems to be out of sight, he is seldom heard, he is not a partisan, and yet he is felt to the remotest retreats; and hardly a man dares speak of him but with love and admiration. He has no opposition for the Presidency, and while he presides we shall have peace.

The *Mississippi*, a United States steamer, leaves this port for China, in a day or two, whither she goes to enter the local tea-carrying trade. This leaves the river traffic of this country to the little, dirty, inconvenient tugboats which are, every few months, converted into war steamers, sold and resold, and breaking and repairing, greatly to the inconvenience of the public. The *Mississippi* was a model steamer, and she had in Capt. Shiverick a model captain, and, it is believed, made fine returns. Why not send out more of the loose steamers flying about New-York?

The artesian well proves successful as to finding water, but alas! it is brackish. We must await experiments to find good water.

Ounces are again going down, having gone 18 in 15 days. To-day they are 405, with every prospect of going much lower. It is quite likely that a new arrangement will be made, by which all Custom-house dues shall be collectable at the permanent rate of 340 pesos to the doubloon.

Over thousands of miles in this great valley the experiment of cotton growing will be tried this year.

Of American vessels there have arrived during the half month closing to-day the following: *Rebecca Goddard, Talisman, Lizzie, Sartelle*; departed, none.

But little lumber has arrived and but little flour, prices remain as before. Sugar and coffee are scarce. There is little demand for freights. There has gone to the United States 12,000 dry hides, bought at 43@44 rials silver.

ADELANTE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY.

Arrival and Departure of Troops.

THE TWENTY-FIRST CONNECTICUT.

Very early indeed yesterday morning the Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment arrived at Jersey City, coming in by the steamer *City of New-York*, instead of on the railroad. The regiment mustered over a thousand men, splendidly armed and equipped. After breakfasting at the railroad dépôt it proceeded on its way to the seat of war. A list of the field and line officers was published in the Times of Friday.

THE ELEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Eleventh New-Hampshire also arrived at Jersey City very early yesterday morning on board of the steamer *Plymouth Rock*. The regiment parades the maximum regulation number of men, and is efficiently officered. Col. Herriman has been editor of the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, a Universalist minister, and a prominent politician. Lieut.-Col. Collins is by profession a lawyer, but has had considerable experience in connection with the militia of his State. Major Farr has seen service, and is very popular with the men. He has lost an arm in action. Some of the line officers have likewise smelt gunpowder.

Military Movements in the City.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The formal mustering of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Col. W. H. Allen, took place on Thursday last, at Camp New-Dorp, and at the same time the Government advance of $13 was disbursed to the men. The payments of all Government and State bounties cannot be concluded before this evening. Rifles have been received for the armament of the men, but were not issued last evening. The departure of this regiment of the Legion will, it is now decided, take place on Monday. The organization of the Third Regiment of the Legion was effected yesterday, including nearly all the supernumerary officers of the regiment just completed. There is no foundation for the rumor that the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment is to be under Gen. Corcoran's command.

Subjoined is a list of the officers: Lieutenant-Colonel, James A. Stevenson; Major, John T. Burgess; Adjutant, Charles Lord; Quartermaster, W. W. Perkins; Surgeon, ——; Assistant-Surgeon, W. L. Lindsay; Second Assistant-Surgeon, ——; Quartermaster Sergeant, ——; Hospital Steward, ——; Sergeant-Major, ——.

Captain, Geo. Tucker; First Lieutenant, L. Ham; Second Lieutenant, Charles M. Powell; Captain, A. Averill; First Lieutenant, Wm. A. Young; Second Lieutenant, Samuel H. Podger; Captain, Frank Wellington; First Lieutenant, —— Donelson; Second Lieutenant, Chas. A. Clark; Captain, W. H. Lewis; First Lieutenant, J. G. Burnett; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Costello; Captain, Henry Buck; First Lieutenant, James A. Dolan; Second Lieutenant, Richard Perry; Captain, Park E. McTyhe; First Lieutenant, —— Jacobson; Second Lieutenant, Gus. Black; Captain, Chas. T. Ripley.

PRESENTATION OF A HORSE TO COL. TURNBULL OF THE SECOND REGIMENT, METROPOLITAN GUARDS.

On Thursday evening the Police Captains of this city presented to Col. Turnbull, of the Second Regiment of Metropolitan Guards, a splendid horse, valued at $500; also, a saddle, bridle, brace of pistols, &c. The presentation took place at the Twenty-Ninth Precinct Station-house, where Capt. De Camp, of the Seventh Precinct, made the presentation speech, which was very happily replied to by Col. Turnbull. The latter officer will leave with his regiment for the seat of war either to-day or to-morrow, having received orders to march as soon as they are ready. Col. Turnbull has been for sixteen years a member of the National Guard, (Seventh Regiment,) and for nearly the same length of time he has been connected with the Police Department of this City. He is regarded as a very competent and skillful officer, and will leave behind him a host of warm and steadfast friends.

THE MOVEMENT AMONG THE GROCERS.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of grocers, and others connected with that trade, held at the Wall-street Salesroom, on the 12th inst., to assist the Government in procuring men to serve in the army of the United States, and to obtain subscriptions of money to be applied for that purpose, met yesterday, and organized by the appointment of Mr. Jonathan Sturges, as Chairman; Mr. Wm. A. Booth, as Treasurer; Mr. Chas. E. Beebe, as Secretary.

Subscriptions to the funds may be handed to the Treasurer, or to either member of the Committee, viz.: Jonathan Sturges, B. B. Sherman, Chas. Burkhalter, Francis M. Babcock, Francis Skiddy, John J. Van Nostrand, John D. McKenzie, Wm. A. Booth, George Moller, Geo. W. Lane, Jas. K. Place, Chas. E. Beebe, J. P. March, N. Denton Smith.

A GOOD OFFICER.

The Major of the First Regiment of the Empire (Spinola) Brigade is James R. Del Vecchio, a well known citizen of Brooklyn, and an honored member of the craft. He has been for many years identified with the Democracy of Brooklyn, and on several occasions has been complimented by the desirable nomination and subsequent election to a good office. He is the proprietor, publisher and editor of the Brooklyn *Standard*, a weekly of great literary merit, and of the staunchest Union principles. Major Del Vecchio, having said to a great many "Go," has dropped his pen, and now cries at the head of his column, "Come." If Del Vecchio makes as good a Major as he is a Mr., if he fights as well as he writes, if he manœuvres as successfully as he manages, he will win fame for himself, do honor to the City of Churches, and be of infinite service to the cause of the Union.

THE TWENTY-SECOND MILITIA ON DUTY.

Headquarters Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Sept. 14, 1862.

General Order, No. 35.—I. In conformity with special orders from Brigade Headquarters, the regiment will assemble on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., in Union-square, to proceed to East New-York. Regimental line will be formed on the north side of the square, right on Broadway. Field and staff (dismounted) will report to the commanding officer, and non-commissioned staff and field music to the Adjutant, at the hour above named.

II. The uniform will be that which the regiment wore whilst in Virginia, including gaiters. Every man will come equipped in marching order, with blanket, canteen, and haversack containing one day's rations.

III. Quartermaster Chas. T. White, and Ordnance-Officer Wm. B. Meeker, will report at once at these headquarters. By order,

Lieut.-Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL.

Wm. J. A. McGrath, Adjutant.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

We have received assurances from Capt. J. W. Dunn, commanding Company K, of the First Regiment, (Col. Jourdan's,) that the reports in regard to the troubles in the camp of the Empire Brigade at East New-York have been much exaggerated. The men were yesterday as quiet and orderly as could be desired. Capt. Dunn notifies absentees from his company that they must report at the camp to-day, by 1 P. M., or be regarded and treated as deserters. There will be a parade of the brigade in the afternoon.

THE BOUNTY FUND EXHAUSTED.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Be pleased to announce that the bounty fund from which payments were made by the Committee is expended.

No more bounties can be paid until voluntary contributions replenish the treasury.

CHARLES GOULD,
Treasurer of the National War Committee.

The Army of Gen. McClellan—Note from Hon. N. P. Tallmadge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with extreme regret that I see so many assaults upon our Generals in the field, from letter-writers, editors and civilians. These matters had better be left to those who have charge of military matters at Washington. I have no acquaintance with any of the younger Generals of the present war. I have, therefore, no prejudices nor predilections in regard to them, and would be glad to see them left to be judged by their merits.

Gen. McClellan has been peculiarly an object of attack. I expressed a favorable opinion of him, through your columns, nearly a year ago. I have seen no reason to change it since. I believe if he had been left to follow his own judgment, Richmond would have been captured long ago. As it was, he has done the best that any man could have done. The change of the base of his operation, in front of the enemy, to the James River, is one of the most brilliant achievements in military history. The rebels gave him great credit for this, and say that no one but Gen. McClellan could have accomplished it.

His evacuation of the Peninsula was conducted in the most perfect and successful manner. I deemed the movement a mistake at the time, and freely expressed my opinion to that effect. Whether he approved, or whether he was overruled by higher authority, I know not. If he had remained, he would have kept the main body of the rebel army at Richmond, whilst Gen. Pope could have kept at bay any force they could have sent against him; and, in due time, Gen. Halleck could have added, of new recruits, enough to make the combined attack of the two columns perfectly overwhelming. As it is, Richmond is almost evacuated by the rebel troops, and an army of 265,000, according to the statement of Col. Adolphus Adler, recently from there, is now threatening Washington and Maryland. They have left a starving, and famishing, and pestilential position, to luxuriate on the captured trains of our army, and to breathe the pure air of the mountains and valleys of Virginia.

The above is a common-sense view of a mere "looker-on," but in which I may be mistaken. I trust, however, if any error has been committed, that Gen. Halleck, with his great tact and sagacity, will correct it, by pouring upon the enemy an overwhelming force that will crush the rebellion forever. He need have no hesitation in selecting Gen. McClellan to lead such an enterprise—for the military talent he has already exhibited, and, possessing the entire confidence of his officers and men, is a sure guaranty that, with a competent force, victory will perch on his standard.

When I commenced writing, I intended merely to express my unchanged opinion in regard to Gen. McClellan—and, in conclusion, I now say, and I wish to put my prediction on record, that when the true history of this war shall be written, all his plans and movements will be conceded to have been conceived in wisdom and executed with judgment, and he will stand before the country as one of the greatest military minds of the age.

N. P. TALLMADGE.

Fond DuLac, Wis., Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

The Sixth Massachusetts in Baltimore.

The Baltimore *Clipper* of Friday gives the following account of the reception of the Massachusetts Sixth in that city on Thursday:

"It being announced in the morning papers that the Sixth Massachusetts regiment would certainly arrive here yesterday morning, our citizens assembled in great numbers at the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to give them a cordial reception. The morning hours passed on and the crowd increased, still the regiment did not make its appearance. It was finally ascertained that they would not arrive before the afternoon, and the crowd dispersed.

Early in the afternoon they reassembled in force, and waited until sunset and dark before the regiment arrived. When they did reach the dépôt, such an excitement we never before witnessed. Cheer after cheer rent the air, which continued after the regiment had formed into line, all along the route of march to the Camden Station.

Crowds also lined the sidewalks, and ladies filled the windows along the route, extending to the "Old Sixth" a hearty welcome back to the Monumental City.

In the regiment were many familiar faces. Among others was Capt. Dyke, who was severely wounded on the 19th of April, and remained in the city some time after the regiment left. He was warmly greeted by many personal friends. The ranks were somewhat fuller than when in April, 1861, it pressed forward to save the Capital of the nation. There are nine companies in the command, as at present organized, numbering 930 men; five from Lowell; one from Lawrence; one each from Acton and Groton, and another company recruited from the small towns in the vicinity of Lowell. The fine soldierly bearing of the men was everywhere remarked along the route. They seemed to feel proud of the reputation of the regiment and determined to sustain it. The Sixth will do good service in the battles to come."

Theological Volunteers.—The students of Princeton Theological Seminary have resolved to *drill* for military service if occasion for it should arise. They have elected H. H. White of Pennsylvania captain. Dr. Moffatt, Professor of Church History, declares himself ready to lead them if need be. He has a son already in the Ninth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers. In Princeton *College* one or two companies have already been formed.

MARRIED.

Crommelin—Downes.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John A. Paddock, Mr. Theodore Crommelin to Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of William Downes, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Hyde.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 11, Lucius Hyde, M. D., in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Clark and Henry sts., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

Smith.—In this City, at 9½ o'clock Saturday P. M., at the residence of her mother, No. 39 Rivington-st., Mrs. Amelia Smith, wife of Thomas Smith.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Thurston.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, Sept. 8, Lizzie Blunt, beloved wife of Dr. A. Henry Thurston, U. S. A., and daughter of the late N. Bowditch Blunt, aged 25 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

Westcott.—Very suddenly, at his residence, in Springfield, Otsego County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, Dr. Gardiner Westcott, in the 74th year of his age.

A kind husband and father, a faithful friend, a skillful physician, and good citizen is gone, but "our loss has been his great gain."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 435.—Sept. 13, 1862.
61, 72, 53, 16, 28, 64, 12, 36, 6, 17, 23, 69.
Kentucky, Class 436.—Sept. 13, 1862.
48, 75, 62, 30, 32, 37, 35, 20, 49, 10, 72, 61, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 383.—Sept. 13, 1862.
36, 33, 4, 57, 34, 63, 24, 61, 73, 6, 7, 12.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 329.—Sept. 13, 1862.
40, 72, 52, 27, 24, 55, 21, 42, 17, 28, 38, 31, 65.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

BUSINESS RESUMED TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Forward expresses daily in charge of special messengers to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis and Memphis, all descriptions of merchandise, bank notes, gold, bonds and other valuables. Our rates are as low as any other responsible Express line. For particulars please apply at our office. No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
More than 100 different styles,
for sale by
ROE LOCKWOOD & SON,
No. 411 Broadway.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS—RISE YE BED-RIDDEN CRIPPLES.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

MILITARY.

CORCORAN'S LEGION.
FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Col. McDERMOTT, Commanding.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 81 Nassau-st.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.
You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.
To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.
$275 bounty paid after being mustered in.
Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.
Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Lieut. First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.
This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.
To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.
ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

NOTICE.
NINTH WARD BATTALION.
The rolls of this Battalion are left at the following places, viz.:
Alderman C. J. CHIPP, corner of Greenwich and Christopher sts.
W. A. BAYLOR, No. 18 4th-st.
GEO. STARR, No. 4 Jefferson Market.
G. T. GIRVIN, Bleecker Buildings.
U. S. Mail Station C, corner 4th and West 12th sts.
Dr. E. DENNISON, No. 403 Hudson-st.
The Battalion will meet on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at 7 o'clock, in Washington-square (northwest corner) for preliminary drill. Parties who have not signed the roll will then have an opportunity. It is earnestly desired that all members will be present.
By order of Committee of Arrangements.

EXTRA BOUNTY.
Recruits wanted for Capt. HOYT'S Company, Second Battalion Duryee's Zouaves, Fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers. Headquarters, No. 708 Broadway, above 4th-st. W. J. WALKER, First Lieutenant; A. WYCKOFF, Second Lieutenant.

INSURANCE AND THE WAR.—THE UNDERSIGNED, on the payment of one hundred dollars by any person liable to the impending drafts, are prepared to pay any one who may be called upon to enter the service the sum of three hundred dollars. This will enable all, for a moderate amount, to secure a handsome bounty for their families while absent in the defence of the Union; also a means of compensating the families of those who may serve in the place of persons drafted.
This plan has the official approval of the authorities. In case no draft takes place in the State in which the party resides, fifty dollars will be returned.
L. BALLARD & CO.,
Merchants' and Bankers' Agency,
No. 290 BROADWAY, corner Reade-st.
New-York, Aug. 28, 1862.
The undersigned, in order to prevent further interruptions in our business, hereby express our confidence in the responsibility of Messrs. L. BALLARD & CO., and authorize them to show at their office our permission to refer to us.
Signed—GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON.
Signed—AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Signed—READ, DREXEL & CO.
Signed—LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
Signed—JOHN CASWELL & CO.
Signed—SHERMAN, TALLMAN & CO.
Signed—DANIEL DREW.
Signed—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Signed—ORLANDO M. BOGART.
Signed—HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.
Signed—HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.
Signed—LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & CO.
Signed—HOWES, HYATT & CO.
Signed—CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.
Signed—SUTTON, SMITH & CO.
Signed—McCREDY & ARMOUR.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW offered to young men desirous of joining the finest and most efficient mounted corps in the service—First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, Col. CHARLES C. DODGE, now in service at Norfolk and Suffolk, Va. Only 40 active young men wanted to complete this pioneer Regiment to 1300 effective men. All the City, State and United States bounties paid at once. Fine horses, uniforms, arms and complete equipments on hand and furnished to recruits immediately. The Regiment has already served with marked distinction in Virginia under the veteran Gens. Wool and Dix. Apply at once to Major W. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 600 Broadway.

THIRTY DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY.—PARTRIDGE GUARD, COMPANY I, SECOND BATTALION, DURYEE'S ZOUAVES, called after Capt. W. T. Partridge, Co. I, N. Y. Vols., who was killed at Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862. This Company is now organizing for the War, and able-bodied, picked men are wanted to fill up the roll. Thirty Dollars Extra will be paid to recruits over and above all public bounties. All who wish to join the Company will call at the Headquarters, No. 115 Pearl-st.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY H.—Men of good habits are wanted for this company. To those desiring good associates in camp, and reliable comrades in battle, this company presents superior inducements.
$50 National War Committee bounty in addition to all other bounties.
Apply at company headquarters, No. 237 Broadway.
JAS. SANDFORD, Recruiting Officer.

COMPANY B, IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—Good men wanted for this Company, at the headquarters, No. 310 4th-st. Usual bounties paid and superior advantages offered. DAVID D. TERRY, Captain.
Edward Abbott, Lieutenant.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
In compliance with the directions of the Central Committee, an election will be held at No. 21 Avenue D on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the VIIIth and XIIth Assembly District Conventions, to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, on the 24th inst. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock, P. M.
By order, L. H. WATTS, President.
Isaac Hicks, Secretary.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

2
1
3
1
2
1
2
3
4
1

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.
Fort Pulaski, Geo., July 14, 1862.
Messrs. E. R. Durkee & Co.—*Gents*: I have used a considerable quantity of your Gingerine, and have found it invaluable for army use. It is at once simple and effective. I consider it one of the best preventives and cures for colds and bowel complaints that can be had. The men in my own company think they can hardly get along without it, and it is invariably the case, that when a man has once used it he wants it again. I have received it by nearly every express lately, and it always "goes like hot cakes." In fact, I am almost daily applied to for it by those outside our company, who have either tried it or heard of it. On a march, a little of it in a canteen of water keeps it from getting stale. In fact, it is all, and even more than you represent it, and I write this to you as simply an acknowledgment which justice to you demands, for the many merits of this simple preparation.
Yours, very truly,
JAMES A. BARRITT,
First Sergeant Co. H, 48th Regiment N. Y. Vol.
This preparation is simply a *concentrated* tincture of the best Jamaica ginger root. It is put up in a convenient form to carry, and is really essential to the proper outfit of a soldier. Manufactured only by
E. R. DURKEE & CO., No. 44 Broad-st.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c. &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Ferris & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Battle of Baton Rouge.

Gen. Butler has issued the following general order respecting this engagement:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New-Orleans, August 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 62.—The Commanding General has carefully revised the official reports of the action of August 5, at Baton Rouge, to collect the evidence of the gallant deeds and meritorious services of those engaged in that brilliant victory.

The name of the lamented and gallant Gen. Williams has already passed into history.

Col. Roberts, of the Seventh Vermont Volunteers, fell mortally wounded, while rallying his men. He was worthy of a better disciplined regiment and a better fate.

Glorious as it is to die for one's country, yet his regiment gave him the inexpressible pain of seeing it break in confusion when not pressed by the enemy, and refuse to march to the aid of the outnumbered and overwhelmed Indianians.

The Seventh Vermont Regiment, by a fatal mistake, had already fired into the same regiment they had refused to support, killing and wounding several.

The Commanding General therefore excepts the Seventh Vermont from General Order No. 57, and will not permit their colors to be inscribed with a name which could bring to its officers and men no proud thought.

It is further ordered, that the colors of that regiment be not borne by them until such time as they shall have earned the right to them, and the earliest opportunity will be given this regiment to show whether they are worthy descendants of those who fought beside Allen, and with Starks at Bennington.

The men of the Ninth Connecticut, who were detailed to man Nims' Battery, deserve special commendation.

The Fourteenth Maine Volunteers have credit for their gallant conduct throughout the day.

Col. Nickerson deserves well of his country, not more for his daring and cool courage displayed on the field when his horse was killed from under him, than for his skill, energy and perseverance in bringing his men in such a state of discipline as to enable them to execute most difficult manœuvres under fire with steadiness and efficiency. His regiment behaved admirably.

Nims' Battery, Second Massachusetts, under command of Lieut. Trull, its Captain being confined by sickness; Everett's Battery, Sixth Massachusetts, under command of Lieut. Carruth; Manning's Battery, Fourth Massachusetts; and a section of a battery taken by the Twenty-first Indiana from the enemy, and attached to that regiment under command of Lieut. Brown, are honorably mentioned for the efficiency and skill with which they were served. The heaps of dead and dying within their range attested the fatal accuracy of their fire.

The Sixth Michigan fought rather by detachments than as a regiment, but deserves the fullest commendation for the gallant behavior of its officers and men. Companies A, B and F, under command of Capt. Cordin, receive special mention for the coolness and courage with which they supported and retook Brown's Battery, routing the Fourth Louisiana and capturing their colors, which the regiment has leave to send to its native State.

Col. Dudley, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, has credit for the conduct of the right wing under his command. The Thirtieth Massachusetts was promptly brought into action by Major Wittemore, and held its position with steadiness and success.

To the Twenty-first Indiana a high meed of praise is awarded. "Honor to whom honor is due." Deprived of the services of their brave Colonel, suffering under wounds previously received, who essayed twice to join his regiment in the fight, but fell from his horse from weakness; with every field officer wounded and borne from the field; its Adjutant, the gallant Latham, killed; seeing their General fall, while uttering his last known words on earth, "Indianians! your field officers are all killed—I will lead you," still this brave corps fought on without a thought of defeat. Lieut.-Col. Keith was everywhere, cheering on his men and directing their movements, and even after his very severe wound, gave them advice and assistance. Major Hayes, while sustaining the very charge of the enemy, wounded early in the action, showed himself worthy of his regiment.

The Ninth Connecticut and Fourth Wisconsin regiments being posted in reserve were not brought into action, but held their position. Col. T. W. Cahill, Ninth Connecticut, on whom the command devolved by the death of the lamented Williams, prosecuted the engagement to its ultimate glorious success, and made all proper dispositions for a further attack.

Magee's Cavalry (Massachusetts) by their unwearied exertions on picket duty, contributed largely to our success, and deserve favorable mention.

The patriotic courage of the following officers and privates, who left the hospital to fight, is especially commended:

Capt. H. C. Wells, Co. A, Capt. Eugene Kelty, Co. I, First Lieut. C. A. R. Dimon, Adjutant and Second Lieut, Fred. M. Norcross, Co. G, 30th Massachusetts; Third Lieut. Allyn, 6th Massachusetts battery; Second Lieut. Taylor, 4th Massachusetts battery; Sergt. Cheever and private Tyler, 9th Connecticut.

The following have honorable mention:

Lieut. H. H. Elliott, A. A. A. General to Gen. Williams, for his coolness and intrepidity in action and the promptness with which he fulfilled his duties; Lieut. J. F. Tenney, Quartermaster of Thirtieth Massachusetts, who fell severely wounded while acting Aid to Gen. Williams; Lieut. W. G. Howe, of Co. A, Thirtieth Massachusetts, acting Aid to Col. Dudley, dangerously wounded in five places before he quit the field; Lieut. C. A. R. Dimon, Adjutant Thirtieth Massachusets, acting Aid to Col. Dudley, behaved most gallantly; Lieut. Fred. M. Norcross, Thirtieth Massachusetts, acting Aid to Col. Dudley, for daring courage in the field; Alfred T. Holt, Assistant Surgeon Thirtieth Massachusetts, for humane courage, taking on his back, under a hot fire, the wounded soldiers as they fell.

Lieut. G. F. Whitcomb, Thirtieth Massachusetts, gallantly dashing into the smoke of the enemy's musketry, bringing off a caisson left by Manning's Battery. The gallant officer and admirable soldier, Capt. Eugene Kelty, of Company I, Thirtieth Massachusetts, who was ordered to deploy his brave and active company of Zouaves as skirmishers on the right, and in the performance of this duty fell bravely at their head. Lieut. W. H. Gardner, Company K, Thirtieth Massachusetts, who fell, wounded severely, but entreated not to be taken from the field until the battle should be ended. Color-Sergt. Brooks, Company C, Thirtieth Massachusetts, and Color-Corporal Rogers, Company K, Thirtieth Massachusetts, who lost his left arm. Both behaved admirably during the entire engagement.

Private McKenzie, Company B, Thirtieth Massachusetts, who, though wounded, with the bullet still in his body, remained on duty throughout the engagement, and is now at his post. First Sergt. John Haley, Company E, Thirtieth Massachusetts, commanded his company bravely and well, in the necessary absence of his line officers. Capt. James Grimsley, Company B, Twenty-first Indiana, who commanded the regiment after Col. Keith was wounded, for his gallant behavior in following up the battle to its complete success. Adjutant Matthew A. Lathom, Twenty-first Indiana, instantly killed, while in the act of waving his sword and urging on the men to deeds of valor.

Lieut. Charles B. Seeley, Orderly-Sergeant John A. Boyington, Corporal Isaac Knight, and private Henry T. Batchelor, all of Company A, Twenty-first Indiana, who were killed instantly, while bravely contesting the ground with the enemy. Capt. Noblett, Twenty-first Indiana, detailing men from his company to assist in working the guns in the Sixth Massachusetts Battery, after the gunners were disabled, for his supporting Lieut. Carruth and battery. Lieut. Brown, of the Twenty-first Indiana, commanding a battery, improvised from his regiment, for the efficient manner in which he handled the guns. He deserves promotion to a battery.

Capt. Chas. E. Clark, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixth Michigan Regiment, prevented the enemy from flanking our right, bringing his command at the critical moment to the support of Nims' Battery. Lieut. Howell, Company F, Sixth Michigan, and Lieut. A. T. Ralph, Acting Adjutant, for intrepidity. Capt. Spitzen, Sixth Michigan, in command of the company of pickets, who handsomely held in check the enemy's advance. The fearless conduct of Lieut. Howell, Company F, and Sergeant Thayer, Company A, Sixth Michigan Regiment, after they were wounded, in supporting Lieut. Brown's battery.

Capt. Soule and Lieut. Fassett, Company I, Sixth Michigan, as skirmishers, were wounded, deserve especial notice for the steadiness of their command, which lost heavily in killed and wounded. Major Bickmore and Adjutant J. H. Metcalfe, of the Fourteenth Maine, wounded while nobly discharging their duty. Capt. French, Company K, Fourteenth Maine, who was wounded while leading on his men to one of the finest charges of the battle. It is sorrowful, indeed, to add that by the accident to the steamer *Whitman* he was drowned.

Second Sergeant J. N. Seavy, Company C; Corporal Edmirster, Company D; Private Preble, Company F; Second Surgeon Snow, Company D; Private A. Blackman, Company F — all of the Fourteenth Maine, and are commended for rare bravery.

Acting Ordnance Sergeant Long; Quartermaster Sergeant Gardner, and Commissary Sergeant Jackman, all of the Fourteenth Maine, and all of whom borrowed guns and entered the ranks at the commencement of the action.

Capt. Charles H. Manning, Fourth Massachusetts Battery, who fought his battery admirably, and established his reputation as a commander. John Donaghue, Fourth Massachusetts Battery, who brought off from the camp of the Seventh Vermont Regiment their colors at the time of their retreat. Private John R. Duffee, Fourth Massachusetts Battery; private Ralph O. Rowley, of Magee's Cavalry, who together went into the field, hitched horses into a battery wagon of the Sixth Massachusetts Battery, and brought it off under the fire of the enemy. Lieut. Allyn, who had two horses shot under him; Lieut. Frank Bruce, Orderly Sergeant Baker, Sergeant Watchter, Corporal Wood, and Private George Andrews, all of the Sixth Massachusetts Battery, for especial bravery, gallantry, and good conduct.

Sergt. Cheever and privates Tyler, Shields and Gloogston, of the Ninth Connecticut, for the skill and bravery with which they worked one of the guns of Nims' battery. Capt. S. W. Sawyer, of Company H, Ninth Connecticut, for his daring reconnoissance on the morning of the 9th, during which he found and secured three of the enemy's caissons, filled with ammunition. By order of

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
Wm. H. Wiegel, First Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

Orders from Gen. Butler.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 294.—The Merchants' Bank and Crescent City Bank having, by their own showing, not such cash assets as under the laws of Louisiana would entitle them to continue to be banks of issue and deposit, are hereby ordered to go into liquidation, and to suspend all business save the collecting of their own assets. The several Boards of Directors are respectively made a Board of Trustees, to wind up the affairs of the Bank. They will issue no bills, pay no deposits, contract no new obligations, nor cancel any obligation without a full equivalent in behalf of the Bank, and pay no debts without further orders.

They will respectively make report, under oath of a majority of the Board, weekly of the exact condition of the Bank, and the changes from each report.

The Directors will send to these headquarters a written acceptance of the trust.

In order that the public may be assured in their confidence in the final redemption of the liabilities of the Bank, it is further ordered that the slightest breach of good faith in the officers of the Bank, or in winding up the affairs of the Bank, will be summarily and exemplarily punished.

The United States and all bill holders will be preferred creditors, entitled to be first paid from the assets.

The bills of the Merchant and Crescent City Banks are no longer to be regarded as currency.

By command of
Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Commanding.
R. S. Davis, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

FROM ROSECRANS' DIVISION.

The Ohio Brigade—Hot Weather and the Buckeyes—Army Printing Offices, &c.

The following letter from the special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated the 6th inst.—the day after the one on which Rosecrans was reported to have attacked the rebels at Tupelo, Miss., and met with repulse—sets the story at rest:

IUKA, Miss., Sept. 6, 1862.

When that wise and illustrious patriarch, King Solomon, said that there was "nothing new under the sun," he must have particularly referred to the particular sun which reigns here at present, and does not allow *any other rain* to interfere with his authority; for how anything *new*, or even old, can exist under the rays of the sun which is now making its daily sorties on our devoted Buckeye heads, is a mystery to us.

At present Old "Sol" is the only enemy we have to contend against in this immediate vicinity. Our plan of operations can only be properly carried out by "masterly inactivity," or by "changing our base of operations," by which, unlike our distinguished Potomac strategist, we are able to outgeneral our foe. It is true that it requires considerable foresight, calculation and perseverance to determine the most advantageous ground whereon to "concentrate;" but, having a superabundance of any of those qualities, our task is far from difficult, and at length we are impressed with the belief that, to successfully terminate this war, "Little Mac" should call us—We, Us & Co.—to his assistance, for we really believe we could learn him a thing or two.

If I except the inconveniences which the heat out here puts us to, I think I fully express the feelings of our "Buckeye" boys when I declare that we are having "good times." It is true, duty is rather heavy on us, but then what true American will refuse to do his duty? Echo replies, "who?" Camp guards having been to a certain extent abolished in our brigade, the boys do not find much difficulty in getting around, and, in truth, a stranger visiting this place would be apt to question whether we were encamped *in the town* or where we really are—one mile outside. Being imbued with something of a Yankee nature, they are of an inquisitive turn of mind, and like to be at all times "around," to see what is going on. Free access to the town not being denied them, thanks to our present provost guard, they have every facility for satisfying themselves upon any desired point. Our present Provost-Marshal is Capt. Sanby F. Timmons, of the 43d Ohio, under whose control the town remains quiet and orderly. He is aided by an efficient guard, detailed alternately, each week, from the different regiments encamped here. It is almost unnecessary to state that Capt. Timmons has his hands full. His office is constantly beleaguered by the citizens for passes, permits to purchase, &c., and each one is civilly attended to. Capt. T. hates "secesh" worse than the devil hates holy water, and unless the applicants for favors prove themselves to be staunch Union men, they might as well save their shoe-leather in walking to his office, for he is one of those strict expounders of military law who deem that the sympathisers of the enemy are not entitled to any favor or accommodation whatsoever, and by his hands they are not apt to receive any.

The people hereabouts are becoming day by day more reconciled to our occupation of their country, instead of the sneer and frown with which they at one time welcomed (?) Federal uniforms. They can now pass us on the streets with an occasional bow or smile. Their houses are nightly visited by our officers, and an hour or two is very socially and pleasantly passed away in conversation; the ladies are inclined to be affable and courteous, which renders a visit still more pleasant. It is true that there are two or three families here wherein the gentle sex remind their visitors of their continued sympathy for the rebellion, but still they do not render themselves as obnoxious as the women in the neighborhood of Danville and Corinth. At the latter places, the snuff-chewing, whizen-faced specimens of petticoat government, would not be content with an expression of their sentiments, but must continually thrust into our ears all the hopes and wishes they entertained in the destruction of the Union and annihilation of our armies, until it became so unbearable that their sex was their only protection from insult. Here, however, it is different, the casual chanting by some fair rebeless of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," during an evening's entertainment, is about all that reminds us that we are in company with women whose fathers, brothers or husbands are enlisted in the rebel ranks, and whose sympathies are with the Southern cause. The men either remain entirely neutral, or profess Unionism; most of them have taken the oath of allegiance, and are allowed certain privileges, which are more apt to impress them favorably toward us than an opposite course could possibly do. By the vigorous action of our military authorities several of the residents of this place, who have been giving information of our movements to the enemy, have been apprehended, and put where so much freedom of action is not tolerated. For the past day or two the sale of daily papers to citizens has been suppressed also for obvious reasons.

Our friends at home will be somewhat surprised when I inform them that out here in this land of oak and pine we have such a metropolitan affair as a printing office. Such, however, is the case. Connected with Gen. Rosencrans' headquarters is an "Army Printing Office," and one which bids fair to become quite an "institution" among us. It is conducted by Corp. Wm. E. Moore, of Cincinnati, formerly of Company B, Twenty-seventh Ohio. The several specimens of workmanship emanating from his office which I have seen speak well for the taste and ability of Corp. Moore. He has only a hand-press and two cases of type, but nevertheless many of the "orders," "reports," etc., executed by him, would do justice to any of our city offices. Corp. M. was, previous to the war, connected for a long time with the establishment of Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., of your city, and is a young man who "understands his biz." A better selection could not, therefore, have been made for the position he occupies.

I have been requested to state, for the information of our friends, that the Ohio regiments are at present commanded as follows: Twenty-seventh Ohio, Maj. L. S. Spaulding; Twenty-ninth, Col. A. W. Gilbert; Forty-third, Lieut.-Col. Swayne; Sixty-third, Col. J. W. Sprague.

I would call the attention of our Commissariat to the necessity of furnishing us with plenty of vegetables, particularly with onions and potatoes. The later anti-scorbutics are more essential than the balance of the rations together, especially in this climate. In connection with this matter, I would state that somehow the supply of ice sent to this point is totally inadequate. Therefore, to our sanitary commissions, and friends generally, I would say, send us on immediately three things: ice, anti-scorbutics and recruits. Each one is essential to the other, and all are needed.

LAW REPORTS.

The Troubles of a Youthful and Newly-Married Couple—Alimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

Mary Flynn vs. William Flynn.—The plaintiff is a young woman, (about fifty years of age,) a tailoress by trade, and the defendant is an aged person, said to be between 60 and 70, with no business. The two were married on the 4th day of December, 1861, but shortly after, plaintiff alleges, the defendant deserted and abandoned her, on account of which the plaintiff brought an action for a separation forever from bed and board, and for an allowance of $500 a year for her support and maintenance.

She now moved for an allowance *pendente lite*, to support her and to enable her to prosecute the action; and reads affidavits going to show that false and fraudulent representations were made by defendant that he had real property in Twenty-seventh-street, valued at $10,000; that he now has property, and also that he was guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment, which, however, the Court ruled out as improper on this motion.

The application is resisted by the defendant, on affidavits, that he has never abandoned the plaintiff, and that he has no property except an annuity of $315 allowed him by his son-in-law, John Kelly, but that the plaintiff has property sufficient to support herself; and that he was fraudulently induced to marry the plaintiff, who told him she was doing a good business and could support herself if he could not. The wife, however, insisted on having a favorite niece live with them, which defendant could not put up with, and Mrs. Flynn thereupon requested her husband "to clear out." The defendant swears that he is 66 years of age, has the consumption, and is unable to do any work toward the support of a family.

Defendant's counsel insisted that no alimony should be allowed, on the grounds—first, that alimony is not allowed as of course in a suit for a separation, (1 Barb. 64; 1 Id., 430; 3 Edwards' Ch., 387). Second, if the wife has property, alimony is not allowed, (2 Barb. Ch. 146; 2 Paige, 521.) Third, where the charges contained in the complaint are denied by defendant, alimony is not allowed. (3 How., 242).

After extended argument, the Court decided to deny the motion.

O. A. House for motion; A. R. Dyett opposed.

Proceedings in Arrest—What is a Sufficient Prima Facie Case of Fraud.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Joseph L. Porter vs. Daniel L. Sullivan.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest, on the ground that the affidavit upon which it was granted related to matters only on information and belief.

The affidavit in the case upon which the order of arrest was granted, set out that the defendant agreed to pay the claim, which was for work and labor, when the work was done; that at the time the work was done the defendant was carrying on a business at the corner of Grand and Mangin-streets, and had leased another store at No. 173 South-street, which was opened about the 24th of May last; that upon calling for his money on that day, the 24th of May, (and on which day the defendant promised to pay it,) the plaintiff was told to come on the 27th and he should have his money; that upon calling on the 27th, other persons than the defendant were found in possession of both the stores, and the plaintiff saw the bill of sale of the South-street store, executed by the defendant the day previous: that diligent search was afterward made for the defendant but he could not be found. These facts were sworn to positively. The facts sworn to on information and belief were, that the persons in charge of the store on the 29th told the plaintiff that the defendant sold the stores on the 26th, and that the purchaser of the South-street store stated that he had paid $900 to the defendant for the store, &c.

The Court held upon such facts he had no difficulty in determining that a *prima facie* case of fraudulent intent had been made out sufficient to put the defendant to proof to remove the belief of design on his part to convert his property into cash, and with it to elude his creditors.

The motion to vacate was denied, with $7 costs, without prejudice to a renewal on additional affidavits.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 13, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	99¼	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	24⅞
10,000	do	99½	10,000	American Gold	119
75,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	99¾	75,000	do ....b3.	118⅞
1,400	U.S. Dem.Notes	109⅛	5,000	do ....b3.	119
10,000	U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	98⅛	300	N. Y. Central R.	94⅛
10,000	Tr. 7 3.10 ₩ cent. Notes	103⅛	1500	do	94⅜
			100	do s10	94⅛
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	105	100	do b3	94⅜
1,000	Michigan St. 6s	97	500	Erie Railway	38⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	49	50	do b10	38⅜
1,000	Va. State 6s	56	25	Erie Railway Pref.	69⅜
23,000	Mo. State 6s	46	200	do	69⅞
3,000	Cal. State 7s	102	750	do b30	70
10,000	Erie R.1st M. B.	113	50	do s5	69⅞
10,000	E. R. 3d M.B.,'83	103	10	Harlem R. Pref'd	39⅛
10,000	do	103⅛	127	Nor. & Wor. R.	54
15,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	98	10	do	54⅛
1,200	B., N.Y.&E.1stM.	90⅛	200	Mich. Central R.	68
3,000	do	90⅜	50	Mich.So. & Ind.R.	31⅞
6,000	Hud. 1st M. Bds.	111⅞	10	Mich. So.&N.I.G.S.	62⅛
3,000	do	112	100	do	62⅜
2,000	Hud.R.2dS.F.Bs.	102	200	do	62⅞
34,000	M. Cen. 8 ₩ct. C. 1st M. S. Bonds	112	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	63⅛
			200	do	63⅜
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	88⅛	50	do s5	63⅛
1,000	Goshen Br. Bs.	101	50	Clev., Col. & Cin.R.	122
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bd.	102	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	72
21,000	St.L.,A.&T.H. 2d	94	50	Clev. & Tol. R...b60	54
2,300	C.&N.W.S.F.B.	95	600	do	53⅞
2,000	Chi.& N. W.2d M.	30⅛	200	do b3	54
5,000	Tol. & Wab.1st M.	92	100	do s10	53⅞
1,000	Tol & Wab.2d M.	71⅛	16	Chi. & R. I. R.	67⅜
13,000	do	71⅛	50	do	67¾
1,000	M.&P.DuC.1stM.	96⅛	75	do	67⅝
2,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st M.	95⅛	125	Chic., B. & Q. R.	87
			50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	33
1,000	do	95	100	Tol. & Wabash R.	21⅛
7,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M.	81⅛	200	Tol. & W. Pref.	47
			200	do b60	48
20	Metropolitan Bank	98	100	do	47⅛
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	110⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	99¾	150	Erie Railway Pref'd	71⅛
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1867	97	50	do s10	71⅛
25,000	U. S. 5s, '74.Cou.	88⅝	425	Hudson R. R.	52⅛
5,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	103⅛	50	do	52⅛
			450	Mich. Cen. R	68⅛
5,000	California St.7s	103⅛	150	do	68⅝
2,000	Mo. State 6s	46	400	Reading Railroad	60
30,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	98	100	do	59⅜
18,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	92	600	do s30	59⅜
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	71⅜	400	Mich. S.& N. Ind. R	32
3,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2dm.	81⅛	200	do b30	32⅛
20,000	Am. Gold	118⅜	100	Mich.So.& N.I.G.S.	63⅛
250	Pac. Mail St. Co.	111	100	Clev. & Pitts R.	25
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s30	94⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R....s10	72⅛
100	do	94¾	600	Clev. & Toledo R.	54
50	do	94⅜	100	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	67⅛
600	Erie Railway	39	100	do	67⅞
150	do	39⅛	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	34
500	do b3	39⅛			

SATURDAY, Sept. 13—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day more than recovered the temporary decline of yesterday, and before the close of the dealings, the prices on the Railway Shares were quite strong, and on New-York Centrals and the Eries decidedly buoyant. The speculative turn in Erie Preference Stock is one of the leading features of the market, and as much as 71¼ ₩ cent. was paid, as against 69⅜@½ yesterday. The old Stock also improved to 39 ₩ cent. The Western Roads were firm, and ¼@¾ ₩ cent. better than on Friday. The bidding for the Railroad Bonds were advanced 1@1½ ₩ cent., and the Federal Securities ¼@¾ ₩ cent. The price of Gold fell off to 118¾ ₩ cent. The United States Notes, Custom-House issue, were in renewed demand, and the supply on the Street by no means free, so that the price ultimately rose to 110 ₩ cent. Late in the afternoon the general market left off about as follows; the speculation in the Railroads upward:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	94½	94¾	Pacific	110⅛	110⅛
Erie	38⅞	39⅛	Panama	140	141⅛
Erie Preferred	69⅜	71⅛	Missouris	45⅜	46⅛
Rock Island	67⅛	67⅝	Tennessees	48⅛	48⅞
Galena	71⅞	72⅛	U. S. 5s, 1874	89	89⅛
Mich. Central	67⅛	68⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	99⅛	99⅞
Mich. Southern	31⅞	32	U.S.Notes,C.H.	109⅛	110
Mich. Guarant'd	62⅛	63	Treas.7.30 ₩cts.	102⅞	103⅛
Illinois Cen	63	63⅜	Bills on Lond'n	130⅛	130⅛
Toledo	53⅝	54	Gold	119⅛	118⅞

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100	Bank of the Republic	90⅛
Merchants'	97	Bank of North Amer	94
Dry Dock	100	Hanover	78⅛
Commerce	90	Shoe and Leather	97⅛
American Exchange	90		

The Railway Bonds were firm and in demand. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	23
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr.	100	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104⅛	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	69⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con.,'76	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	52
Erie firsts	113	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30
Erie thirds, '83	103⅛	Chi. & N.W. Appl. ext.	80
Erie fourths, '80	97⅛	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	83⅛
Erie fifths, '88	92	Han. & St.Jo. firsts	33
B. N.Y. & Erie firsts'77	90⅛	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	109
Hudson firsts, '69	111⅞	Del Lack.& W.seconds	101⅛
Hudson firsts L.Bonds	102	Tol. & Wab. firsts	91⅛
Hudson seconds,s.f.,'85	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds	71⅛
Hudson thirds, '75	96⅜	Tol. & Wab. Int. B'ds	78
Hudson Converts., '67	91	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	96⅛
Harlem firsts, '69-73	107	Gal. & Chi. firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	102	Gal. & Chi firsts, ext.	105
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩c.,'69-72	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Mich. C., n. f. 8 ₩c. '82	112	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	95
C. B. & Q. 8 ₩c. firsts	111⅛	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	106⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₩c. secs	88⅛	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts.	95
N. Ind. Goshen Line,'68	101	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	81
M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ₩c.	102⅛	Pitts. F. W. & Chi 3ds.	55
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩c., '75	102	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	93
St. L. & T. H. firsts	91⅛	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	90
T. H. & Alt. seconds	94		

The Customs' Duties to-day reach the large sum of $361,000. For the week, they amount to $1,243,000.

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from Sept. 1 to Sept. 8:

	1861.	1862.
Freight	$30,906 29	$28,500 14
Passengers	6,302 19	14,379 96
Mails, &c	1,100 00	1,250 00
Total	$38,308 48	$44,130 10
Increase		5,821 62

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of

August, 1862, were	$609,880 79
August, 1861, were	419,009 96
Increase	$190,870 83

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.			
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 29

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,

Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars can be obtained at the house.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)

Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,

Will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND.

A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The eighteenth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. D. G. Eaton, adjoining the Institute building.

MISS KENNEDY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.,

Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16

For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN

Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,

No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.

M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.

The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Mr. CUMMINGS' School is now open for the reception of pupils.

No. 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

Schools in or near the City, classes and scholars attended.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopened. Circulars No. 809 Broadway, at Dr. Leroy's.

LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE, STATEN ISLAND—A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—This first-class Institution will reopen Sept. 16. Terms for boarders, $2 50 per school year. Number limited to twenty. Circulars can be obtained at Whittemore Bros., No. 579 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. E. H. SPOONER, Southside, Staten Island.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACADEMIC year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.

CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 29. Terms are moderate. Juniors under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. One hour from the City, easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st.

R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

$182.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 8, for children under 12. Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.

Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WILLIAM FORREST WILL RESUME his private boarding and day school, at No. 247 West 23d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 214 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 13 [illegible] av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

CHESTNUT GLEN SCHOOL, AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON.

The next term of this FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, under charge of Dr. AGNEW and Mrs. C. E. STARR, will begin on the 17th of September. A few pupils can be accommodated. Best masters in music and modern languages engaged from the City. Circulars can be had on application by letter, or at Appleton's, and No. 8 Beaver-st., New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,

Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will reopen Sept. 17.

Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8. Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.

School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 53 West 33d-st.,

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,

No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.

The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,

for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.

Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 52 West 18th-st.,
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.

All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'

French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,

No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.

Miss STEVENS, Principal.

The forty-fourth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS AUBERT'S

Boarding and Day School, No 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction, of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE —at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st., and Broadway, or by addressing,

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

THE EXERCISES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF this City will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th. Applicants for admission to the full classical, the scientific, or the eclectic course, will present themselves for examination on TUESDAY, the 16th, in the Council Room, at 9½ A. M.

MUSIC THE FOOD OF ANGELS.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, Guitar, violin and in singing, by a pupil of Liszt. Address MUSIC, No. 8 Varick-place, in Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Houston, or call before 11 A. M., daily. Terms to suit the times.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from the City. Fall term commences Sept. 24. J. A. Fowler and W. B. Dwight, Principals. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and No. 244 Pearl-st.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School, at No. 62 East 22d-street, Tuesday Sept. 9; English studies, French language and music are taught in the school.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 476 Pa-

MISS [illegible] SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D.D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,

Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 874 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector.

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR EIGHT years the best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Twenty-six dollars will pay for board, washing, fuel, room and common English branches, from Sept. 18 to close of Fall term, Nov. 27. Two hundred and twenty-five students now in attendance. A graduate's course for ladies. A superior commercial college. Winter term of fourteen weeks begins Dec. 4. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

GOSHEN FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE scholastic year of this institution will commence Sept. 8. The year is divided into three sessions of fourteen weeks each. Pupils will be admitted at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance. Terms for board and tuition, in the English branches, $3 per week. For full particulars, address Mrs. M. P. BRADLEY, Principal, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Preliminary Term of instruction in this College will commence on Wednesday, 17th inst. Students are requested to assemble in the College building within the hospital grounds at 1 P. M., preparatory to visiting the Blackwell's Island Hospital. The Regular Term will commence Wednesday, Oct. 15.

AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY—NO. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.—This school for young ladies will be reopened on Monday, the 15th of Sept. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.—Madame A. GRIEUMARD, graduate *de l'Université Impériale de France, Académie de Paris*, most respectfully offers to schools and private persons lessons in the French language. No. 46 West 12th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, ABOUT THE 1ST of October, in Mr. CHURCHILL'S School at Sing Sing, an Instructor of Latin and Greek for the higher classes; (unmarried;) of experience and success in teaching; a communicant of the Episcopal Church; salary, $800, and board. An interview with the Principal may be arranged in New-York, by application, with testimonials, to G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family or school; she has received a thorough education in her own country, and is in all respects a competent and experienced teacher; terms very moderate, as the first consideration is a pleasant and comfortable position. Address, allowing one week for answer, A. Y., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER HAVING TIME TO TAKE two pupils for the Piano, on mornings of Tuesday and Friday, would like to get them above Canal-st., or would teach in a school those hours. Terms, $15, partly in advance. Reference to any of the parties now under her charge. Address, for a week, P. A. M., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF TROY FEMALE SEMINARY desires a situation. She teaches, in addition to the higher English branches, Latin, French and drawing, and can give the highest testimonials of past success. Address M., Box No. 70, Valalio, Columbia Co., N. Y.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXperience, graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box 133 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!

CLOSING OUT SALE AT RETAIL

of the general and well selected stock of Dry Goods at No. 108 6th-av., comprising

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERIES, BLANKETS, QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, LINEN DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, HOISERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, DOMESTIC GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. The whole will be sold at prices that will insure a speedy clearance of the entire stock, in order to occupy the store No. 765 Broadway, which we purpose opening on the 25th inst., with an entire new stock of MOURNING GOODS.

THE STORE NO. 108 6TH-AV. TO LET.

Apply to C. G. HOOK,
On the premises.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, calls special attention to his general stock of family mourning goods, without exception the largest, most desirable, and cheapest ever offered at retail.

N. B.—Some splendid bargains in black silks.

Observe,
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

PUBLIC MEETING! — EIGHTH - AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM!—Citizens and property owners in favor of demanding the immediate and speedy grading of 8th-av., and running the cars as far as graded, 82d-st., will please attend the regular meeting of the "Association" on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at 7 o'clock, at Elm-park Hotel, 92d-st. and Broadway. Important business will be presented. By order of

THOMAS MANSON, Chairman.

H. A. Heiser, Vice-Chairman.
James Speyer, Treasurer.
John W. Andrews, Secretary.

AT DAWLEY'S.—BUSINESS CARDS, 75c. PER 1,000; billheads, first-class, $5 per ream; circulars, 35c. per 1,000; labels, 35c. per 1,000. All kinds of book, newspaper and job printing, both plain and fancy, equally low. T. R. DAWLEY'S New Printing Establishment, corner Reade and Centre sts.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, AND all other just claims of soldiers and sailors, their heirs and friends promptly attended to. Call or send for circulars. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park place, New-York City.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL

APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.—PELHAM FARM Newtown-Pippin Apples for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., N. Y.

M. A. J. LYNCH.

TO LAWYERS.—ANY RETIRED LAWYER, having a large or small library for sale, may hear of a customer, by addressing, with catalogue, B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

STORAGE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN clean, dry rooms, perfectly secure, and at very low rates. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 17 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE.—20,000 POUNDS MICHIGAN FLEECE wool, by BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., corner of Church-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1829—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 18 MERCER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until the 17th day of September at 12 o'clock M., of that day for furnishing the United States Government with Five hundred (500) horses for Artillery and Cavalry service, an equal proportion of each. Said horses to be delivered in this City within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract; the horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department; the horses to be of dark colors, fifteen and a half hands and upwards in height, not less than five years nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 20th inst., for the delivery of 1,000 tons of coal, of 2,240 pounds each.

Specifications may be examined at this office, by all persons desirous of proposing.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

850 BALES SEA ISLAND AND GULF COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Judge District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 16,
At 12 o'clock M.,
From Lambeer's and Wheeler's Stores, Brooklyn,

812 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize steamer Reliance.
28 bales Upland Cotton from prize steamer Reliance.
84 bbls. Resin from prize steamer Reliance.
250 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Baigorry.
9 packages Cotton from prize schooner Baigorry.
115 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Uncle Mose.
3 bags Pickings Cotton from prize schr. Uncle Mose.
106 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Victoria.
23 packages Upland Cotton from prize schr. Victoria.
2 crates and 4 bbls. from prize schooner Victoria.
82 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
8 half bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schr. Agnes.
1 bag pickings Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
38 bbls. Resin from prize schooner Agnes.
69 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
1 bag pickings Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
3 guns and 45 shot from prize schooner Julia.

Samples of Cotton may be seen on Friday and until day of sale at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 12, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. (5) net payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK OF LONG ISLAND,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 5, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.

O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from sewer in Vestry-street, to a point twenty feet north of Laight-street, and sewer in Pearl-street from sewer in New-Bowery to near Rose-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight-streets; on both sides of Pearl-street between New-Bowery and Rose-street; west side of Vandewater-street, from a point one hundred and sixteen feet south of Pearl, to said Pearl-street, and east side of Rose-street from Pearl-street, to a point about ninety-two feet eight inches south of Duane-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For sewer in Grove-street, from one-hundred and seventy feet east of Hudson-street, to sewer in Hudson-street; for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Grove-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street, Ward No. 1,119, (St. Luke's Church,) on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, (trap block.) Basins and culverts—southwest and northwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets; on both sides of Seventh-street, from First avenue to Avenue A, on the east side of First-avenue, and west side of Avenue A, between Sixth and Eighth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
September 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Downing-street from Bleecker-street to Bedford-street; and

Petition for sewer in Spring-street between Mott and Elizabeth-streets.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, September 20, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Sept. 20.
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27.
ETNA	Saturday	Oct. 4.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 20. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $86 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY........Sep 13. | MONDAY..........Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau	$50.
Passage money to Havana	70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after Sept. 10, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the uretha and uterus; dysmenorrhea, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $35. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 535 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 500 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT LOW in Williamsburgh, or exchange for country place near. First class 3 story basement and extension house, with modern improvements; fine yard; near the ferries; pleasant location. Apply to BARTOL, 31 Cortland-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES: NO. 161 West 36th-st., No. 150 West 38th-st., No. 92 West 25th-st., No. 328 West 22d-st., No. 525 Broome-st., No. 197 3d-av., house and store; store and basement, corner Broadway and 42d-st., under the Broadway Hotel. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house in 82d-st., in complete order; rent $450 per annum. Several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st. Also, two small stores on Broadway, with dwelling rooms attached. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN, WITH immediate possession. Also, a cottage and furniture for sale. C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE STORY, BROWN-stone house, in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in perfect order. Call at No. 6 College-place, up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN HARLEM.—A 3 story frame house, with lot, in 119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; newly-finished in the best style, with basement and under-cellar; has gas, marble mantels, grates, heater, range and Croton-water; piazza front and rear; size of lot, 14 feet 5 inches, by 100 feet 10 inches; house, 14 feet 5 inches, by 40 feet deep. Inquire of the owner, next door to the premises.

CITY INVESTMENTS.—THREE HOUSES (paying $1,800 per annum monthly, in advance,) for sale; also, a good grocery business; good mortgages, &c., taken. Apply to JOHN E. DRUECKE, No. 325 East 10th-st., room No. 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN WEST-CHESTER COUNTY.—Gentlemen who wish to buy desirable places on satisfactory terms will be waited upon and description given, comprising home, very convenient, and accessible at all hours to the City. Call or address W. H. WELLS, No. 47 Ann-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 17th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen may obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No. 58 West 23d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN AND a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board at No. 40 Smith-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN SPARE THE second story of a first-class house, consisting of three or four rooms, with all modern improvements, with board, to one or two parties; home comforts studied. Address or apply to No. 135 East 19th-st., West of 2d-av.

FRENCH BOARD.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board, in the family of a French teacher. Good opportunity to learn the language. Apply at 118 East 21st st., near Gramercy-park.

TO GENTLEMEN.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHout partial board, two front rooms, for one or two in each room, neatly furnished, with gas and register. Use of bath-room adjoining. Inquire at No. 176 West 21st-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—THE rooms are very neat, with all modern conveniences, to suit gentlemen or families. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Fall months, can be accommodated by applying to WM. T. TITUS, Cornwall, N. Y. Refers to Homer Morgan, Pine-st., and at No. 61 Liberty-st.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH, AT Cornwall, on the Hudson, would like to receive a few boarders for the Autumn. The situation is retired and pleasant and her terms low.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOSTON AND New-York Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Never before sold so low. Good second-hand pianos for $35, $50, $75, $100 and $150. Melodeons cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let low and sold on monthly payments. T. S. BERRY, No. 523 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

CASH PAID FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND pianos, watches, diamonds, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, books, paper, guns, &c., or advances made on consignments for sale. Pianos, watches, diamonds, guns &c., for sale cheap. I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PORT ROYAL AND THE FREEDMEN—CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.—Rev. Mr. FRENCH, just returned from Port Royal, will on SABBATH EVENING, the 14th inst., give an account of the condition, progress and future prospects of the freedmen in the Military Department of the South. Robert Smalls, "the hero of the *Planter*," who conferred freedom on himself and party, is expected to be present, and narrate the incidents of their wonderful escape.

THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, of the City of Brooklyn, will, by Divine permission, dedicate their new church edifice, in Noble-st., a few rods east of Franklin-st., Green Point, on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. A collection will be taken up, to assist in liquidating the debt on the building. All persons in favor of the cause, in that locality, are invited to attend. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—This Church will reopen on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. WM P. HAMMOND. Subject—*A Sympathizing Savior.* AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, Communion. Preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject—*A Conquering Redeemer.* The public invited. Seats free.

MORRISANIA.—THE UNIVERSALISTS OF this place are requested to meet at the Athenæum, corner of 5th-st. and Washington-av., on SUNDAY, the 14th, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing a Society at this place. Rev. S. T. ALDRICH will be present and preach on the occasion.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—SAMUEL S. SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *The Time and Manner of the End of the World.* All those who love Christ and the truth are invited to come and hear. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—BY special request, Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER will repeat his discourse of last Sabbath evening on his *Experiences in Europe and the Aspect of American Affairs Abroad*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, in Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S,) at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. MICHAEL WILLIS, OF TORonto, Professor of Divinity to the Presbyterian Church of Canada, late of Renfield Church, Glasgow, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next, (D. V.,) in the Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts.

W. FERRIE.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, BROADWAY—City Assembly Rooms.—Preaching by Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS. Subject—*The Soul's-felt Want.* Strangers, young men and others, not having seats in churches, specially invited. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—This place of worship will be reopened for divine service on next SABBATH, the 14th inst. Preaching by the pastor, Dr. GILLETTE, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. In the evening at 7¾, a meeting for prayer and conference.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, 68 East-Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder J. S. WHITE, of East Boston, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Subjects—The Foundation of the Righteous, and the Philosophy of Redemption. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

"THE IMMOVEABLE KINGDOM" WILL be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of the Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HIRAM EDDY, OF WINSTED, Conn., for a year a prisoner among the rebels, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SUNDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will have special reference to the war.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORNER CLINTON AND CONGRESS STS., BROOKLYN.—Services will be resumed in this church on SUNDAY, the 14th inst. Sermon in the morning by the pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE 4TH-AV. PRESbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., will be open on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING next. Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK will supply the pulpit until the return of the Pastor (Rev. Dr. PARKER) from Europe.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, (NORFOLK near Grand-st.) Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon in the evening on *The Weaknesses of Good Men.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. The afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. Rev. FERDINAND C. EWER will preach in the evening.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Dr. HISCOX having returned to the City, will resume his Pastoral duties on SUNDAY. The meeting-house has been thoroughly repaired and renovated during the interval.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY L. JONES, assistant Minister of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach in said Church SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

AT THE TWENTIETH-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. ROWLAND CONNOR will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. B. PETERS, of Williamsburgh, in the AFTERNOON, at 3½.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—Weekly meetings, on SABBATH, will be resumed in University Chapel, opposite Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Preacher—Rev. WM. FISHBOUGH.

REV. THOS. MARSDEN WILL PREACH, as usual, in the Rochester-av. Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, *We all do fade as a leaf.* Prayer-meetings TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JAS. S. PHILLIPS. Prayer-meeting and Conference-meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL RESUME services at Ebbett Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, the 14th, at 10½ o'clock. No evening service.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGEWAY, MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock in the chapel of the Institution. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—PERSONS DEsirous of renting pews will apply to the Sexton, who may be seen at the Church every morning from 9 to 10 o'clock, or at his residence, No. 276 6th-av., after 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE may be expected in this church on SUNDAY, Sept. 14; in the Morning at 10½, in the Afternoon at 4. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—GRACE Church will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 14, at the usual hours—10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prof HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WILL BUY AND pay cash for about $1,000 worth of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., of medium quality. Any party about breaking up housekeeping may call or send a line to T. MATHEWS, No. 404 Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Second Week of the
FALL AND WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON.
A LARGE AND TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FULL AND BRILLIANT ORCHESTRA.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
Will be presented a Romantic Drama, in three parts, translated from the French, called
CLAUDE MARCEL;
or,
THE IDIOT OF TARBES,
which has been received with great enthusiasm, and pronounced
THE MOST EXCITING AND ATTRACTIVE DRAMA
ever presented to the patrons of the Museum.

Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Impromptu Singer—the only Improvisatore in the country.

A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their

BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH.

Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of gorgeously beautiful fish.

OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,

consisting in part of the following:

FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH, whose symmetry and colors are exquisitely rich.

PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.

SQUIRREL FISH, of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.

SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, a very grave and dignified piscatorial gentleman, with the mark of a lance on his body.

COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.

PORCUPINE FISH, covered all over with spines like a porcupine's quills, and with head and eyes like a bull-dog.

CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE.

ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES or SEA FLOWERS

SPANISH LADY, so called from its beautiful colors and graceful movements.

PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon, very beautiful.

GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen, in rich and transparent tanks, swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.

Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
PALACE OF MUSIC AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.
BENEFIT OF SENORITA CUBAS.
On which occasion she will appear in Madame Celeste's
Drama of
THE FRENCH SPY.
Sustaining three characters.

Mathilde de Merle..............................Isabel Cubas.
Henri St. Alme..............................Isabel Cubas.
Hamet..............................Isabel Cubas.

Also appearing in all the Dances,
And Fighting a Broadsword Combat.
Supported by a full Dramatic Company.
CARLOTTA PATTI
Will make her last appearance in concert on this occasion.
MME. STRAKOSCH, SIG. SUSINI,
SIG. MUZIO and SIG. DUBREUL
Have all volunteered, and will appear in a
Grand Concert.
SENORITA CUBAS
Will execute her wild Spanish Dance,
EL OLE, EL OLE,
Supported by Corps de Ballet.
After which, Promenade Music and Equestrian Performances.
Admission on this occasion, 50 cents.
Cinderella Matinée. EVERY AFTERNOON.
Children admitted for 15 cents.

IRVING HALL.

The extensive repairs and decorations having been completed, making this Hall the most elegant in the country, it will be opened on

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1862,
ON WHICH OCCASION
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
WILL GIVE A
GRAND CONCERT,
Vocal and Orchestral.
The following eminent artists will appear:
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, Mr. WILLIAM MASON,
Sig. ABELLA,
Mr. A. F. TOULMIN, Harpist.
TEUTONIA CHORAL SOCIETY,
Under the direction of J. MOSENTHAL.
And a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY
PERFORMERS.
Tickets 50 cents.

NOTICE.—Reserved seats, without extra charge, can be obtained at the Hall, and at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 760 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's Stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st.

MR. WALLACK
Begs to announce to the patrons of his
SPLENDID NEW THEATRE,
and the public generally, that the regular Fall and Winter season will commence on
THURSDAY, Sept. 18,
the company, as usual, comprised of artists of the highest talent.
Several new and most important engagements have been made.
THE SCENERY ALL NEW AND SPLENDID.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND
MAGNIFICENT ACT DROP
has been added to the attractions of the establishment.
Box office will be open on TUESDAY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS..........Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The only delineators of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY IN THE CITY.
The most popular amusement and the favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.
MONDAY, Sept. 15,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GEORGE CHRISTY AND ALL HIS COMPANY
APPEAR.
The amusing burletta of
PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his original character.
A GRAND MATINEE
Every Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.
Admittance 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL.
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA,
A series of magnificent pictures REPRESENTING THE
WHOLE OF THAT GLORIOUS STATE!
Painted in California by Geo. Tirrell, from sketches taken by himself, and including a superb view of
MONTGOMERY-STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, IN
WAR TIMES!!
The pictures are indorsed by the entire Press and almost the entire people of California.
Explanatory Lecture by the Artist.
Exhibitions every evening, at 7¾—Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3.
Admittance 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MRS. M. C. GREEN, RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. The best of situations for town and country for reliable help at MRS. GREEN'S.

MALES.

AS VALET.—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING valet and interpreter of the English, French, and Arabic languages, wishes to travel with some family or gentleman going to the Continent or to Syria and Palestine. Address ALPHA, Box No. 122 *Times* Office, for an interview.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP IN SOME WHOLEsale Produce or Provision Store down-town. Can write a good business hand and keep a plain set of books, or engage in the more active duties of the store. Would be willing to invest some capital in the business, after becoming acquainted with his employers. Address L. M., Box No. 206, *Times* Office. Will exchange references.

HELP WANTED.

UNITED STATES ARMY NURSES—WANTed, at Agency Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., daily, able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, to act as nurses in United States Hospitals and on Transports. $20 50 per month will be paid, and rations, clothing and medical attendance furnished. None need apply unless they can produce certificates of good moral character, can pass a strict physical examination, and are ready to make a contract with the United States Government for one year.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO CAN write a good business hand; can keep a plain set of books, and has a good business talent; can turn his hand to any business that will pay him a respectable salary; can give the best of references as to character, &c. Address J., No. 100 East 27th-st. Would prefer a wholesale business down town.

TO BOILER MAKERS.—WANTED, FOUR good boiler makers, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; good wages given. Apply at Office Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of YOUNGS & BRUSLE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled and continued by CHARLES E. YOUNGS, No. 8 Bowery.

C. E. YOUNGS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Nashville Menaced by the Rebel Army Under Bragg.

General Buell's Whole Army Hastening to the Support of the City.

THE ERECTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Arrival of Reinforcements from Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

Fifteen or Twenty Thousand Troops Sent to the Relief of Cincinnati.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The *Press* of this city has received the following dispatch:

Nashville, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 5—5 o'clock P.M.

The whole of Gen. Buell's army is hastening to the support of this city, which is now menaced by Gen. Bragg, who follows our rear-guard at a respectful distance.

The city is being fortified.

Gen. Thomas will be placed in command, with orders to defend the city at all hazards.

Before this reaches you the fate of Nashville will doubtless have been decided.

An advance, composed of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Twenty-fourth Illinois, First Wisconsin, and Seventeenth Kentucky, accompanied by two batteries, have left here to tender its respects to Gen. Kirby Smith's rear.

Fifteen thousand men under Gen. Buell will leave to-night for the same destination.

Eight thousand men from the army of Gen. Rosecrans, under command of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, have arrived here to-day for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. Buell.

Mayor Polk is in town to-day, a refugee from Columbia.

Capitol Hill is being fortified.

Gen. Bragg will not catch us napping.

The Secessionists are very bold, the Unionists trustful and undaunted.

IMPORTANT FROM CINCINNATI.

The Rebel Army Retreating in Confusion.

The Ohio Militia Going Home.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The rebel army has fallen back beyond Florence.

Some stragglers taken by our scouts say they had 20,000 men, while others say that only 10,000 advanced to this side of Florence, under Gen. Heath.

The prisoners say the raid of the rebels was made because they had heard of Gen. Buell's presence in Kentucky, and had not heard from Gen. Bragg.

Our latest report last night says that the rebels are retreating in confusion.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Gov. Tod has ordered home the militia sent here for the defence of the Border. The Cincinnati troops returned to the city this afternoon, their services being no longer required in Kentucky—the force of regular troops there being sufficient for any emergency. The streets are thronged with people to welcome them home.

The rebels are reported at Alton, twenty miles South.

It is reported to-night that Charleston, Va., has been evacuated and burned by our troops, who are falling toward the Ohio.

LATEST FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Saturday, Sept. 13.

A gentleman from Frankfort arrived here to-day. He says there is a rebel cavalry force there, 150 strong. Most of the troops have removed some distance from town.

Reliable information received says that Bragg is now at Tompkinsville.

Two deserters from Buckner's army say that Buckner was at Sparta, Tenn., Sunday last, with 10,000 men. He was marching toward Kentucky.

Capt. Morris, who has returned to Lagrange from a scouting expedition, reports 500 cavalry at Newcastle. They captured the telegraph operator at Eminence, and threatened to hang him unless he gave up his instrument.

THE NATIONAL ARMY IN KENTUCKY—GENERAL LEW. WALLACE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Wide-Awake, Campbell County, Ky., Wednesday, September 10, 1862.

Cincinnati is now the rival of Washington in point of military interest—the rebels having selected it as the first point of attack in their effort to carry the war *out* of Africa. Having exhausted every means of subsistence in their own land, they look with longing eyes upon the rich granaries and plethoric coffers of the Northwest. The Queen City, like the land of Canaan, is even now overflowing with milk and honey; its warehouses are crammed with all manner of subsistence, and its army dépôts contain vast supplies of munitions of war, clothing, and indeed of everything needed to equip and subsist an army, and its banks contain millions of ready money, all of which things the rebels covet and long to possess, regardless of the requirements of the Ninth Commandment. No sooner was the design of the rebels discovered, than the whole city abandoned all their ordinary vocations and devoted themselves to the business of war. The defences which have sprung up on the Kentucky hills, as if by magic, are of the most formidable character. Indeed, I feel sorry that I cannot send you a particular description thereof, as an evidence of the energy of the Porkopolitans and an example to all other cities. I do not believe that Kirby Smith will face the intrenchments, nor do I think that he will attempt to reach Cincinnati by any direct route, but rather seek to cross the Ohio and first lay waste the country in the rear of the city. That the country between Covington and Lexington abounds with guerrillas we all believe, but they do not venture near us except in the form of spies, and then only in very small parties. Our pickets get scared almost every night, and we are kept as sleepless as any wide-awake can desire. Most of the troops here are utterly without transportation, ambulances, and many other military necessities. They have been hurried from the recruiting offices almost *sans culottes*. Many of the regiments are incomplete, having no more than six or seven companies. Their arms are mostly Austrian rifles. We have plenty of artillery, including heavy siege guns, the use of which, in the present emergency, cannot be comprehended by "your correspondent." The army is rapidly acquiring discipline. The Eighty-third Regiment has John Coburn, for so many years drill-master at Governor's Island, as its instructor. It is needless to say that under his tuition they are advancing rapidly. That the rebels are bound to possess Cincinnati if they can is certain, but the means by which they hope to do so, are not so evident. One thing is certain, Kirby Smith's army was badly exhausted when it entered the Blue Grass region, and that his present respite was needed to recruit the physical condition of his forces. He is also recruiting rapidly, for "Blue Grass" has never been loyal. At best, it was like the Apocalyptic Church of Laodicea, lukewarm, neither hot nor cold; selling their beeves and mules to the Union, and praying for the rebels at the same time. I wrote you in November that good policy required the vigorous prosecution of the Cumberland Gap expedition, and I am now convinced that 10,000 men could then have done more toward the defence of the Northwest than 50,000 can now do. Had the army under Gen. Schoepf advanced, instead of making that disastrous retreat, the North-west would have been saved from this invasion, and more done toward crushing the rebellion than has yet been accomplished by any one expedition. But red tape and "something worse" prevailed over sound discretion; the army retreated, and was disgraced in the eyes of the whole nation,—a movement that has never yet been satisfactorily explained. But with all the encouragement that surround this army, we have much that is disheartening. It will hardly be credited that we are absolutely suffering for water. The regiment in which "Yours Truly" is quartered, cannot obtain any water fit to drink, and none at all for washing. I never saw the demoralizing effect of a dirty shirt so vividly as I do now.

LODER.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

The following is a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*:

Cairo, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

Gen. Hurlbut's Division commenced moving yesterday, destination unknown. In fact, it is reasonable to suppose it will not go far.

Thirteen refugees from Fayette County, Ala., arrived last evening. They left about ten days since, and by traveling nights and lying by in the day time, they succeeded, after much tribulation, in reaching the Federal lines, where they took the oath of allegiance and received a passport for Cairo. They say the conscription act is clearing the country of men between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, and that immense numbers are being sent to the Confederate army.

The Confederate prisoners from Chicago left for Vicksburgh this evening, convoyed by a ram and a gunboat.

A soldier, returned from Corinth to-day, reports that the railroad between that place and Iuka is in the possession of the rebels.

There was a little skirmish at Horn Lake, Miss., yesterday. Federal cavalry pickets were fired on while taking breakfast. A Lieutenant ahead of his men was killed. The Confederates scattered.

On Thursday, the steamer *White Cloud*, down the river from Helena for cotton, was fired upon, three miles below the city, by guerrillas. No damage done.

The steamer *Planet*, up from below, says that when at Commerce they were informed that the people of that neighborhood were to shoot all guerrillas coming there to fire on boats. They don't like to have their plantations laid waste and houses burned.

The fleet is still at Helena. The *Eastport* is ashore, but will be got off. It is said one hundred negroes have been shot between here and Hernando, in compliance with Gen. Price's order, for insubordination.

Texas troops are concentrating at Little Rock. They have arms and powder manufacturing at San Antonio.

The Vicksburgh *Whig*, of the 2d, says the *Essex* and a Federal transport arrived opposite Natchez on the 1st. The citizens of Natchez were preparing to give them a warm reception, if they landed on the Mississippi side.

Twelve hundred exchanged prisoners arrived at Vicksburgh on the 1st inst.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, of the 26th, says a schooner with a cargo of salt from Nassau, while attempting to run the blockade, was captured by our cruisers.

The Memphis *Appeal* office was closed on Saturday for the publication of an article entitled, "Bull Run the Second."

THE BATTLE OF BRITTON'S LANE.

Five Hundred of the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Defeat Five Thousand Rebels.

Rebel Loss, 179 Killed and Between 300 and 400 Wounded---National Loss, 4 Killed, 82 Wounded and 77 Prisoners.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Jackson, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 5.

Your readers have been informed by telegraph of the recent raids of immense forces of rebel guerrillas along our whole line at different points, of their repulse, and of a skirmish having occurred between a large force of rebel cavalry and the forces under Col. Dennis, consisting of the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, a battery of artillery, and one company of cavalry, in which the rebels were driven back; but this does not tell the tale, but leaves an impression that it was but an ordinary affair. Instead of its being a skirmish, it was one of the fiercest and most brilliant little battles yet recorded in this fearful struggle for constitutional liberty.

This fight took place at a place known as Britton's Lane, near Sweeney's school-house, twelve miles southwest from Jackson, and four miles south of the village of Denmark.

THE APPROACH AND PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK.

Col. Dennis' command,—which consisted of the remains of the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Major Shedd, and Twentieth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Capt. Frisbie; portions of two companies of the Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Foster, and two pieces of Schwartz's Battery, 6-pounders, James' rifle,—were stationed at Estanaula Ferry, twenty miles from Jackson, on the Hatchie River, to guard the ford or crossing. Expecting that they would be attacked by a large force of the enemy, on Sunday morning last, Col. Lawler ordered the force to fall back on Jackson. Col. Dennis immediately took up a line of march, and reached a point four miles east of Denmark by evening, where his troops rested for a short time. Here orders were received to countermarch to Medon Station *via* Denmark and the Clover Creek road. They at once renewed their march, and went as far as Denmark, and lay on their arms, on the western outskirts of the town, over night.

Next morning, at daylight, they again resumed their line of march on the Clover Creek Road, in the following order of march: Foster's Cavalry, advance guard; Twentieth Illinois Infantry, in advance of artillery and baggage and provision train; and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry in the rear. After this march was taken up, another order was received to advance to Clover Creek and endeavor to intercept and cut off a large force of rebel cavalry which had been engaging our troops at Medon Station early that morning, and was then retreating toward Clover Creek. By some management of their guide, the wrong road was taken, which led through the woods to Britton's Lane. The train had become somewhat scattered by this time, so the advance halted in a hollow half a mile from the lane, until the train came up.

THE BATTLE.

Foster's Cavalry, which reconnoitered the advance, entered the lane about 10 o'clock A. M., and discovered the enemy's skirmishers posted in the cornfield to the left of the road, and immediately engaged them, and held their position until the Twentieth came up, a few minutes afterwards. Col. Dennis ordered the artillery to be posted in the road, so as to command the lane, and the Twentieth Regiment to support it; whereupon a line of battle was formed in the timber to the right of the road, occupying a favorable ridge.

The artillery was no sooner posted than they began to play upon the enemy, or in the direction indicated by the rising dust.

After our line of battle was formed, Capt. Foster, with his cavalry, advanced to discover the position of the enemy, but they had gone but a short distance before they were met and driven back by the enemy, who advanced on a desperate charge, four deep and three thousand strong, and, as was afterward learned, with the expectation of riding over our force. They had sent out large detachments to our right and left, for the purpose of picking up all stragglers, and thus bagging the whole command. Though they came tearing up the road and through the fields, discharging volley after volley, not a shot was fired from our men till they had come up in full view, at about one hundred yards' distance, and had nearly all discharged their pieces, which fortunately overshot our men, when our men were ordered to "fire," and poured into the rebel ranks such a deadly fire that their advance was immediately checked. About one hundred saddles were emptied, and the rebels fell back in dismay and disorder. They, however, soon rallied again, and a second and more sanguinary charge was made on our whole line, advancing on our flank with stronger force than before. A similar reception to the first was given to them by our boys, but they came knowingly and better prepared than at first on both our flanks. A desperate hand-to-hand encounter ensued. The rebels rushed in among our brave boys in largely superior numbers, and took many of them prisoners; but prisoners it was determined they should not remain if their ranson could be purchased by desperation and bloodshed. Our men fought like pent-up tigers, and most of those who were captured were released by their comrades, all fighting to release each other—and most admirably they succeeded. One Captain of the Twentieth, whose company was completely surrounded, was approached by a rebel Captain, who presented a pistol at his head, and ordered him to surrender; but our hero was too soon for him, for the words had no sooner passed from his lips than the gallant Captain of the Twentieth shot him dead from off his horse.

The rebels succeeded, in this charge, in capturing our cannon and most of our transportation train; but the guns had been abandoned a short time before, and all the ammunition destroyed, so that they could not use them against us.

It was in the heat of this desperate conflict that the Thirtieth Regiment, (which was over a mile and a half distant in the rear at the commencement of the fight,) led by the gallant Maj. Shedd, came rushing up in a double quick, with such a yell as only the confident can give. Then came the tug of war. These two exemplary regiments, which have fought together on every hard-fought field from Fredericktown to the last skirmish before Corinth, were again side by side, each vieing with the other in deeds of daring, but neither destined to excel. This encounter lasted about half an hour, when the rebels were again repulsed and fell back, without having broken our lines, except a portion on the flanks.

In this charge the enemy had fully discovered our position, and Col. Dennis, having ridden out in the advance, discovered that the rebels were dismounting for a demonstration on foot. Under these circumstances it was deemed advisable to change position to prevent our right wing from being turned. Capt. Frisbie accordingly moved his regiment to the right, with his right flank drawn back so as to form a crescent or horse-shoe, with his right resting down a slope in the timber, leaving a gap at the point last occupied, to be protected by the Thirtieth Regiment, which was a little to the left of the corn-field. Skirmishers were also thrown out from the Thirtieth into the corn-field to the left, so as to make it appear that they were the advance of another regiment.

Precaution was taken to instruct the men to hold their fire until the enemy came in within short musket range, which was religiously complied with, and for each man to take cover behind a tree whenever it was convenient.

But a short time elapsed before another charge was made by the rebels, mounted and on foot. As was anticipated, the main body of the enemy moved on the position last held by our men, and, owing to the dense cloud of dust continually arising, were unable to discover the change that had taken place, so they opened a fierce fire on the ground before occupied, killing and wounding nobody, while our boys poured in a cross-fire upon them, and, as they advanced along the line, dropped the rebels from their horses like leaves falling in an Autumn wind.

The main body of the rebels were, as before, driven back, but they succeeded in gaining a little knoll on our right, which gave them considerable advantage. Capt. Frisbie saw at once that it would not do to suffer them to hold this position, so he called out for volunteers to follow him and drive the rebels from the hill. The response was a noble one. The men of the Twentieth nearly all rushed forward, led by the dauntless Captain, and, with a yell, opened fire on the enemy and advanced upon their position, from which the rebels fled like frightened sheep. While this was going on on the right, the Thirtieth, on the left, were receiving another charge from overwhelming numbers, which was met like the former one. Three other charges were made subsequently, but all to no purpose, and after four hours of the most desperate fighting on record, a Union force of not more than five hundred men succeeded in defeating and driving from the field a rebel force of from four to five thousand, leaving one hundred and seventy-nine dead rebels on the field by actual count. The number of their wounded is not known, but the proportionate number would be from three to four hundred, many of whom have since died. Capt. Carroll, who subsequently scouted the country in the vicinity of the engagement, in search of the rebel wounded, reports that they are to be found in every house from five miles this side of the battle-ground to the Hatchie river; but their wounds are of such a dangerous character that they were unfit to be removed. Out of the whole number wounded two-thirds will either die or be crippled for life; by which fact your readers will see that, for the force engaged on the side of the rebels, this has been one of the most destructive and disastrous engagements of the war.

The loss of rebel officers was immense. Col. Adams was found lying dead on the road. Four Captains and several Lieutenants now lie fatally wounded near the battle-field, and those that could be moved were carried off by the retreating rebels.

There were seven regiments in the fight, under the immediate command of Gen. Armstrong, to wit: Colonels Adams', Pinson's, Slemmon's, Jackson's, Forrest's, Barstow's and Wheeler's cavalry regiments, numbering, in the aggregate, five thousand men; while the whole number of Col. Dunn's force was but six hundred men.

FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Arrival of an Old Resident of Richmond in Washington.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington City, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862.

An old resident of Richmond, Va., adroitly managed to escape from the city a few days ago, and arrived here yesterday, with the latest information from the rebel capital. Of

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF RICHMOND

he says the people of the loyal States have been much deceived; that after the recent battles, and the removal of our army, but few troops remained in and about the city; that, instead of numerous and immense fortifications, there are but *five*, located as follows: Three miles from the city, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad, there is a small fort, mounting only three or four guns; one on the Mechanicsville Road, four miles from town, larger than any of the rest; one on "Nine-mile Road," on the south side of Richmond, and two miles from it—this fort has four guns; on the hill a little below Rockets, and commanding the river, there is another fort; and one on the Manchester side of the river completes the fortifications for the defence of Richmond. These forts are slightly-built earthworks—the embankments being about six feet high, and none of them have more than a single company of soldiers, and they are armed with *pikes*. They are all under the command of Maj. Atkinson.

The obstructions in the river at Fort Darling are considered perfect. A large number of vessels, some of them new, filled with stones, were sunk.

Gunboats now ply between Richmond and Fort Darling.

RICHMOND DURING THE FIGHT.

It was generally conceded that McClellan would take Richmond, and everybody was prepared for that event. Long trains of cars, with steam up, were kept ready for a start during the seven days' battle on the Chickahominy. The stores were closed, and the banks had removed all their money and other valuables to Danville.

Immense numbers of wounded soldiers were brought into the city. Among the killed was Maj John S. Walker and Capt. Wm. M. Harrison, of Richmond. Col. August, a well-known lawyer of Richmond, was wounded at the battle of Williamsburgh, and is still limping about the city.

Beauregard has no command. Magruder and Lovell have no commands. Wise is in Richmond, and generally wears citizen's dress, with the addition of a sword.

The Conscription act, now in force, embraces every man between 18 and 55 years of age. It was this act which made our informant leave Richmond.

John M. Botts was released from prison, after three months' confinement, on parole not to leave his farm near the city, or hold communication with any one not a member of his family. His friends made application to the Secretary of War for the removal of this restriction early in July, when Mr. Randolph expressed surprise at learning of its existence, declared that it had never been intended to be imposed, and restored to Mr. Botts his full liberty of circulation. Mr. Botts, however, remains in seclusion as a matter of choice. He bore his imprisonment well; and the case of the Government against him broke down disgracefully upon his trial before the Court of Inquiry.

BUSINESS PARTIALLY SUSPENDED.

The *slave-trade* is dull; the auction houses in Franklin street are still open, and sales are occasionally made at greatly reduced prices.

Haxall's large flour mill is at work for the Government, and so is the mill of Warrick & Barksdale; Crenshaw's woolen mill, and the cotton mills at Manchester, are also at work for the army.

The Tredegar Works are in full operation manufacturing arms. The Government has also bought Tolbert's large foundry and establishment, and are using it for the same purpose. This establishment is now building the *Merrimac No. 2*.

SUB-MARINE BATTERIES.

About three months ago, a sub-marine battery was completed, which was intended to blow up our fleet at Norfolk; it was taken down he James River, to test its utility, but upon the first trial it sunk, and could not be raised, and that was the end of the submarine battery idea.

ICE.

The city is entirely without ice, and the Government has taken Wardwell's ice carts. He used to deal in Boston ice.

STORES CLOSED.

The impossibility of obtaining goods from the North has caused a number of stores to be closed, among them the following:

Theo. Robinson, hardware; (young Theo. Robinson was arrested for treason and sent South, but was paroled and has returned;) Kent, Paine & Co., dry goods; they are now selling tobacco at auction; Meyers, jewelry; Alfred Moses, dry goods; Clarkson & Anderson, hardware; Stebbins & Pullin, crockery; Christian & Lathrop, dry goods; Putney, Watts & Co., shoe dealers; John C. Page, shoes; Gardner, Carlton & Co., shoes; P. K. White, shoes; Edmonds, Davenport & Co., wholesale grocers; Key, Baldwin & Williams, clothing; (house occupied as a hospital;) Wm. Ira Smith, clothing; J. & G. B. Davenport, wholesale grocers; Purcell, Ladd & Co., druggists; Crenshaw & Co.; grocers; Dunlop, Moncase & Co., grocers; Jordon, Winn & Co., grocers.

V. V.

The Late Battles North of the Rappahannock.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 8.

The following intelligence is the latest we have been able to see. The first letter is from Gen. Lee to President Davis:

Headquarters, Army Northwestern Virginia,
Chantilly, Sept. 3, 1862.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of America:

Mr. President—My letter of the 30th ult. will have informed your Excellency of the progress of this army to that date. Gen. Longstreet's division having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle on the right of Gen. Jackson, who had been engaged with the enemy since morning resisting an attack commenced on the 28th. The enemy, on the latter day, was vigorously repulsed, leaving his numerous dead and wounded on the field. His attack on the morning of the 29th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was again repulsed by both wings of the army. His loss on this day, as stated in his published report, herewith inclosed, amounted to 8,000 killed and wounded.

The enemy being reinforced renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th, when a general advance of both wings of the army was ordered, and after a fierce combat, which raged until after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, his destruction of the stone bridge after crossing, and the uncertainty of the fords, stopped the pursuit.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in the strong position at Centreville, and the army was put in motion toward the Little River turnpike, to turn his right. Upon reaching Ox Hill, on the 1st of September, he was again discovered in our front on the heights of Germantown, and about five P. M. made a spirited attack upon the front and right of our columns, with a view of apparently covering the withdrawal of his trains on the Centreville road and masking his retreat. Our position was maintained with but slight loss on both sides. Major-General Kearney was left by the enemy dead on the field. During the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax Court House, and abandoned his position at Centreville. Yesterday, about noon, he evacuated Fairfax Court House, taking the roads, as reported to me, to Alexandria and Washington.

I have, as yet, been unable to get official reports of our loss or captured in these various engagements. Many gallant officers have been killed or wounded. Of the general officers, Ewell, Trimble, Taliaferro, Fields, Jenkins and Mahone, have been reported wounded; Colonels Means, Marshall, Baylor, Neff and Gadberry, killed. About 7,000 prisoners have already been paroled, about the same number of small arms have been collected from the field, and thirty pieces of cannon captured, beside a number of wagons, ambulances, &c. A large number of arms still remain on the ground. For want of transportation valuable stores had to be destroyed as captured, while the enemy, at their various dépôts, are reported to have burned many millions of property in their retreat. Nothing could surpass the gallantry and endurance of the troops, who have cheerfully borne every danger and hardship, both on the battle-field and march.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

[Chantilly is north of Centreville and northwest of Fairfax Court House, about six or eight miles from each. The "letter of the 30th," referred to in the above, was not received. The Little River turnpike leads from Middleburgh to Alexandria, and intersects the Centreville turnpike about a mile this side of Fairfax Court House. Germantown is on the Little River turnpike, about half a mile west of its intersection with the Centreville turnpike.]

The following correspondence will illustrate the thoroughness of the enemy's defeat in the battle of the 30th, It bears date, as will be seen, of the next day:

Centreville, Aug. 31, 1862.

Sir: Many of the wounded of this army have been left on the field, for whom I desire to send ambulances. Will you please inform me whether you consent to a truce until they are cared for?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN POPE,
Major-General, United States Army, commanding.
Commanding Officer, Confederate forces, near Groveton.

Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia,
Aug. 31, 1862.

Major-Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., commanding, &c.:

Sir: Consideration for your wounded induces me to consent to your sending ambulances to convey them within your lines. I cannot consent to a truce nor a suspension of military operations of this army. If you desire to send for your wounded, should your ambulances report to Dr. Guiley, medical director of this army, he will give directions for their transportation. The wounded will be paroled, and it is understood that no delay will take place in their removal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

The following letter, received at a still later date, shows what a vast number of the enemy's wounded still lie upon the field of battle—four days after the engagements—notwithstanding the efforts made by Pope's officers to remove them under the permission granted by Gen. Lee. The answer of Gen. Lee to this appplication of Dr. Coolidge has not been communicated:

Centreville, Va., Sept 3, 1862.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Commanding Confederate Army:

General: Medical-Director Guiley, of the Confederate Army, and Medical-Director McFarlan, of the United States Army, have just arrived here from the battle-field near Manassas. The accounts they give are far more serious than my previous information had led me to believe. Our wounded soldiers, to the number of nearly 3,000, many still lying on the field, are suffering for food. I have no commissary stores, and my supply of medical comforts are wholly inadequate. With every kindly intention and effort on the part of those under your command, the loss of life must be very great, unless food and means of transporting the wounded within our own lines are promptly supplied. I know of no source of adequate supply nearer than Washington. If, General, you can, consistently with duty, permit supplies of food and transport wagons for wounded to pass through your lines to and return from the battle-field, you will save very many lives and much suffering. If you cannot do this, I beg that you will, for humanity sake, point out some other way in which medical relief may be obtained. I am within your lines, and of course cannot provide the necessary relief without your permission.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, RICHARD H. COOLIDGE,
Medical Inspector United States Army.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners Still Proceeding.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Sept. 12.

One hundred and eleven rebel prisoners were sent to Aiken's Landing to-day, for exchange. They were those taken near Suffolk the week before last.

A sufficient number of steamers went up with a flag of truce to bring down the six thousand Union prisoners awaiting transports.

MORE INDIAN ATROCITIES.

Four Persons Murdered Yesterday—An Offer of Aid from the Chippewas.

St. Paul, Minn., Saturday, Sept. 13.

Four persons were killed to-day by the Indians, near Mankato, while threshing wheat. This was done within a mile of a company of troops.

The Indians took the horses from the threshing machines, and left before the troops could reach them.

These bold exploits will prevent the farmers from returning to their crops.

Two Chippewa chiefs, of Wisconsin, have tendered their services to Gov. Ramsey to fight the Sioux. It is well known that the Sioux and Chippewas have long been at war with each other.

POSTSCRIPT.

SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE REBELS IN MARYLAND.

Latest Reports from Harrisburgh and Chambersburgh.

National Troops Hurrying to the Pennsylvania Border.

Jackson Crossing the Potomac at Williamsport.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURGH.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 13.

The authorities have received important information regarding the rebel army in Maryland from a gentleman who visited their camps, and spent considerable time within their lines.

There is no truth in the report that martial law has been proclaimed here.

Everything is progressing finely.

Troops are still pouring in from all sections of the State, and are being armed as fast as possible, and are being sent to Camp Curtin for instruction before proceeding to Chambersburgh.

The rebels occupied Middleburgh to-day with 3,000 infantry, and were followed by large waggon trains.

The locality of the late firing is not definitely known but is supposed to have been between the rebels under Stonewall Jackson and the Federal force of 2,500 men under Col. White at Martensburgh, or Col. Miles at Harper's Ferry.

Our pickets extended two miles beyond New Castle.

The rebels occupy the State line with five hundred cavalry under Lieut.-Col. Brinn.

The late movements which have been going on in various camps here and other parts of the State have resulted in the organization of a large force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, which are now leaving for their destinations. The force is considered sufficient to protect the Cumberland Valley and check the advance of the rebels on the capital of the State.

A strong reserve force is to be retained at Camp Curtin, to march at a moment's notice, under Col. Campbell, Acting Brigadier-General.

IMPORTANT FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS, ETC.

Chambersburgh, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Reports received this morning state that Gen. Longstreet is in command of the forces occupying Hagerstown. His force is estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000 men.

The forces under Stonewall Jackson crossed the river yesterday, at Williamsport and Clear Spring. Their numbers are stated at 15,000 men, with thirty pieces of artillery. It is supposed they intend attacking our troops at Martinsburgh.

To-day and during last night three rebels were captured by our pickets.

Everything here is quiet, and no advance this side of the State line is anticipated.

Large bodies of troops arrived this morning from Harrisburgh, and the people feel confident that the rebels will soon be driven from our soil.

Chambersburgh, Saturday, Sept. 13—11 P. M.

It is now positively known that the rebel army evacuated Frederick yesterday, passing through Boonsboro' and Hagerstown, towards Williamsport.

Eye witnesses state that the rebel column was from 9 o'clock in the morning until dark, passing a given point.

The force of the rebels, estimated by an officer who witnessed their movements, was 30,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 90 pieces of artillery.

The reports of the arrests and imprisonment of Dr. Scott and other Union citizens are contradicted, and no proderty of any kind has been molested.

It was reported that Mr. Beaumen's house had been entered and a Union flag, painted on the ceiling, cut out, the same party committing other depredations.

The rebels are recruiting along their line of march, and quite a number of men have joined their ranks.

A party of rebel cavalry made a dash on our pickets at the State line this forenoon and captured Jackson C. McBride of the Regular cavalry, from Carlisle Barracks.

They paroled him, telling him they were going on North in a day or two.

No advance has been made this side of the line. Gentlemen from near Martinsburg report Jackson to have crossed with his army near Williamsport on Thursday, and camped six miles west of that place on Thursday night. He had 15,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and forty pieces of artillery. He did not go toward Martinsburg, but took the road to Western Virginia, it is supposed either to attack Gen. Kelly, or to cross the river at Hancock and enter Pennsylvania at a point where he thinks no troops would oppose him. He is said to have cut the telegraph and destroyed the railroad.

A wagon train six miles west of Hancock is reported as having been captured by the rebel cavalry. Another rumor is to the effect that Gen. White and his force, at Martinsburg, were all taken prisoners to-day, and everything up to the hour of 11 P. M. was quiet in front.

Chambersburgh, Friday, Sept. 12.

The rebels were reported advancing toward Greencastle last night at midnight, causing much excitement. The cars left there a little before daylight, crowded with citizens, who were terribly frightened at the reported close proximity. The telegraph operator also left, but returned, and communication was still open from that point.

The alarm was caused by the appearance of some rebel pickets near the Pennsylvania line. Col. McClure, commanding the post, has been busy to-day, arming all able-bodied citizens, placing officers in command, and dispatching them in different directions to guard the roads leading into this town.

The people seemed fairly crazy when the train loaded with fugitives from Greencastle arrived, and hundreds rushed to their houses, packed their trunks, and hurried back to take the train north, which was crowded to suffocation.

9 P. M.—A gentleman just arrived from Hagerstown, which place he left at 11 o'clock in the morning under a pass obtained by some "Secesh" friends. He reports that the rebel army was behaving themselves well, offering no insults to the citizens, except to the most prominent Union men, whom they arrested, and committing no depredations on private property.

The rebel soldiers would enter the stores and offer "Secesh" money, and when this was refused, they would give currency or leave.

The Union boys sang "Yankee Doodle" and other Union songs openly in the streets, telling the rebel soldiers that their stay would be short, as the Union men of the North were coming in thousands to their rescue.

No rebel soldier was allowed to address a lady in the street unless he was first spoken to.

Fifteen thousand rebel troops are said to have crossed the river at Williamsport, under Stonewall Jackson, but his wagons returned to get supplies, etc., at the different points they visited.

Reliable news has arrived that the rebels advanced to within eight miles of the relay on the Northern Central Road, eight miles west of Baltimore, with the supposed intention of cutting the connection between Harrisburgh and Baltimore. This force consisted of about 800 to 1,500 cavalry.

Firing was heard in the direction of Frederick yesterday afternoon. This may account for the reported hasty retreat of the rebels.

A report from Capt. Palmer, in command of Buell's Body Guard, who are doing picket duty, says that our pickets have been driven back a mile this side of the State line, and that expected skirmishing may occur before morning, as reinforcements have gone in that direction.

Capt. Palmer was inside of the rebel lines at 5 o'clock this morning. He states that the rebels entered the town with 500 cavalry and 1,500 infantry, while 1,000 of their cavalry passed to the west of the town.

Capt. Palmer represents that the rebels are in a terribly filthy state, and that they look half famished.

LATEST FROM HARRISBURGH.

Harrisburgh, Sunday, Sept. 14.—1 A. M.

Up to this hour, nothing has been heard from any point on the border. Troops are now being transported thitherward.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Sept. 13—*In Steamship City of New-York for Liverpool*—Mrs. Wm. H. Mills, Mrs. Mooney, child and infant, Miss Jane Mindock, Miss Maggie Mindock, Miss Kate Mindock, Mrs. Prestinair, Wm. Evett, wife, three children and infant, Y. Cabajose, Jove M. Gell, D. M. Carrall, W. J. Minors, wife and three children, J. B. Band, wife and two children, Rev. A. Vasseurs, Rev. Louis Rossi, Mrs. Loiselle and two children, Mrs. Lefevre, Miss Veyrat, Stephen Murphy and wife, Juan Antonio Gonzalez, E. M. Yzuaga, Saml. McCulloch, Mr. Lecuyler, Chas. P. B. Jeffreys, Augustus A. Clauson, Wm. Marshal, Geo. Tuthill, Sullivan Haslett, Saml. Gamble, wife, son and daughter, H. H. Beadle, John H. Bonner, Chas. Ray, Wm. Green, V. S. Irish, Jno. Lagondrille, Miss S. E. Beadle, Miss M. Annesly, B. K. Fanti, Wm. C. Hayes, with others in the steerage.

Sept. 13—*In steamship British Queen, for Nassau and Havana*—W. C. Rahming, New-York; S. Hayman, Nassau; E. A. J. Bethel, do.; Mrs. Dr. Eneas, Miss Pitt, Nassau; A. Deangelis, Havana; W. Douglas, do.; S. Sabedros, Cuba; C. Lynch, Boston; N. S. Suris, Havana; J. C. Thure, do.; J. L. Alfonso, Paris; C. Suarez, Havana; W. Petancourt, New-York; Bernardo Garera, Matanzas; S. Subraca, Venezuela; A. Gros, Matamoras; F. B. Jones. Specie, $31,525.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steamer Guide, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mrs. Gen. Martin, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Col. Russell and 2 children, Miss H. Sherwood, Capt. J. Morrison, wife and 2 children, Col. Amory, 17th Mass. Vol.; Samuel Green, Surgeon 24th Mass. Vol.; Dr. Buck, 51st N. Y. Vol.; Capt. S. A. Taylor, Lieut.-Col. Pardee, Dr. Thomas, Lieut. T. F. Newton, Capt. Geo. F. Austin, 24th Mass. Vol.; E. A. Chadwick, T. R. Lane, D. C. Gates, G. E. Blanchard, A. Searing, W. Salon, and 60 discharged soldiers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 39 | Sun sets.... 6 12 | Moon rises.. 9 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 29 | Gov. Island. 12 18 | Hell Gate.... 1 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships British Queen, (Br.,) Le Messurier, E. Cunard; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Prinz Albert, (Hamb.,) Platy, Hamburg, R. M. Slooman & Edie; Sowamset, Johnson, Liverpool, Hallett & Carman; J. Montgomery, Hamilton, Lisbon, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Adler, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Unkart & Co.; Eufemia, (Span.,) Salas, Barcelona, Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Barks Mary B. Rich, Carlton, New-Orleans, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Burgomeister Schwing, (Pruss.,) Salgert, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; G. W. Hall, Davis, New-Orleans, James E. Ward & Co.; Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Cook, Belfast, Edmiston Bros.; Amelia Hillman, (Mecklg.,) Maus, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; James E. Ward, Tibbetts, Lisbon, James E. Ward & Co; Salacia, Peterson, Melbourne, Fisher, Ricards & Co.

Brigs Onward, (Br.,) Higgins, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.; Marian Ridley, Peck, Harbor Grace, N. F., Sifkin & Ironsides; H. Havelock, (Br.,) Dexter, Laguayra, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Olive, (Br.,) Protteau, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Billow, Given, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Howard Putnam, (Br.,) Williams, St. Lucia, D. Starr; Sea Breeze, Coomley, Washington, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sea Ranger, Smith, St. Pierre, Miller & Houghton; Adventurer, Chappell, Newport, R. I., H. S. Rackett; Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davison, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; P. Armstrong, Linnell, Boston, Baker & Dayton; John Walker, Bunnell, Port Royal, Bentley, Smith & Co.; S. V. Coonan, Coonan, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Wm. Collyer, Rayner, Philadelphia, J. W McKee; Annie Bell, Bodine, New-Haven, R. P. Buck & Co.; Thomas Jefferson, Ainney, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport United States, Knapp, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, with 60,000 muskets to D. D. Tompkins—vessel to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. 11th inst., in the Potomac River, passed steamers Connecticut, John Brooks and State of Maine, all bound to New-York.

U. S. steamer Guide, Vaill, Beaufort, N. C., Sept. 10, via Fortress Monroe 28 hours, with passengers to D. D. Tompkins. 9th inst., off Cape Lookout, saw a large steamer, bound S. Left at Beaufort, N. C., U. S. gunboats Monticello and Mystic; barks Guerrilla, Voltigeur; schrs. J. L. Redner, Eagle and others.

U. S. steam transport St. Mary, Talbot, Hilton Head Sept. 9, via Fortress Monroe 12th, at 4 P. M., with passengers to Col. D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster—vessel to Charles Morgan. Sept. 13, 5 A. M., signalized steamship Arago, bound S.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Alexandria, via Norfolk 36 hours, in ballast to Col. D. D. Tompkins.

U. S. steam transport Massachusetts, Fraser, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Highland Light, Little, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

U. S. steam transport George's Creek, Mott, Fortress Monroe 34 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christofer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, tobacco, &c., and 16 passengers to Wm. & Alfred Nelson.

Bark Arab, (Dan.,) Bruhne, Padang June 5, passed Cape of Good Hope July 15, touched at St. Helena Aug. 2, with coffee to order. Had heavy weather off the Cape, and light winds since. Aug. 3, lat. 15 13 S., lon. 6 54 W., spoke ship Uriel, of Boston, Capt. Palmer, (2d pendant, 5,870,) from Port Lewis for Falmouth, 43 ds. out; all well on board: had a cargo of rice.

Bark Edward, (Pruss.,) Wieting 48 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Ruprecht & Forstner. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Sailed.

Steamships City of New-York, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Bremen, or and for Bremen; British Queen, (Br.,) for Nassau and Havana; Chesapeake, for Portland, Me. Steam transport Novelty, for Washington, D. C.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

REV. FRANCIS MANSFIELD, CHAPLAIN of the Second Regiment of the Empire Brigade, will preach a farewell sermon in Calvary Chapel, 23d-st., near 3d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Nashville Menaced by the Rebel Army Under Bragg.

General Buell's Whole Army Hastening to the Support of the City.

THE ERECTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Arrival of Reinforcements from Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

Fifteen or Twenty Thousand Troops Sent to the Relief of Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The *Press* of this city has received the following dispatch:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 5—5 o'clock P.M.

The whole of Gen. BUELL's army is hastening to the support of this city, which is now menaced by Gen. BRAGG, who follows our rear-guard at a respectful distance.

The city is being fortified.

Gen. THOMAS will be placed in command, with orders to defend the city at all hazards.

Before this reaches you the fate of Nashville will doubtless have been decided.

An advance, composed of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Twenty-fourth Illinois, First Wisconsin, and Seventeenth Kentucky, accompanied by two batteries, have left here to tender its respects to Gen. KIRBY SMITH's rear.

Fifteen thousand men under Gen. BUELL will leave to-night for the same destination.

Eight thousand men from the army of Gen. ROSECRANS, under command of Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, have arrived here to-day for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. BUELL.

Mayor POLK is in town to-day, a refugee from Columbia.

Capital Hill is being fortified.

Gen. BRAGG will not catch us napping.

The Secessionists are very bold, the Unionists trustful and undaunted.

THE NATIONAL ARMY IN KENTUCKY—GENERAL LEW. WALLACE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP WIDE-AWAKE, CAMPBELL COUNTY, KY.,
Wednesday, September 10, 1862.

Cincinnati is now the rival of Washington in point of military interest—the rebels having selected it as the first point of attack in their effort to carry the war *out* of Africa. Having exhausted every means of subsistence in their own land, they look with longing eyes upon the rich granaries and plethoric coffers of the Northwest. The Queen City, like the land of Canaan, is even now overflowing with milk and honey; its warehouses are crammed with all manner of subsistence, and its army dépôts contain vast supplies of munitions of war, clothing, and indeed of everything needed to equip and subsist an army, and its banks contain millions of ready money, all of which things the rebels covet and long to possess, regardless of the requirements of the Ninth Commandment. No sooner was the design of the rebels discovered, than the whole city abandoned all their ordinary vocations and devoted themselves to the business of war. The defences which have sprung up on the Kentucky hills, as if by magic, are of the most formidable character. Indeed, I feel sorry that I cannot send you a particular description thereof, as an evidence of the energy of the Porkopolitans and an example to all other cities. I do not believe that KIRBY SMITH will face the intrenchments, nor do I think that he will attempt to reach Cincinnati by any direct route, but rather seek to cross the Ohio and first lay waste the country in the rear of the city. That the country between Covington and Lexington abounds with guerrillas we all believe, but they do not venture near us except in the form of spies, and then only in very small parties. Our pickets get scared almost every night, and we are kept as sleepless as any wide-awake can desire. Most of the troops here are utterly without transportation, ambulances, and many other military necessities. They have been hurried from the recruiting offices almost *sans culottes*. Many of the regiments are incomplete, having no more than six or seven companies. Their arms are mostly Austrian rifles. We have plenty of artillery, including heavy siege guns, the use of which, in the present emergency, cannot be comprehended by "your correspondent." The army is rapidly acquiring discipline. The Eighty-third Regiment has JOHN CURTIS, for so many years drill-master at Governor's Island, as its instructor. It is needless to say that under his tuition they are advancing rapidly. That the rebels are bound to possess Cincinnati if they can is certain, but the means by which they hope to do so, are not so evident. One thing is certain, KIRBY SMITH's army was badly exhausted when it entered the Blue Grass region, and that his present respite was needed to recruit the physical condition of his forces. He is also recruiting rapidly, for "Blue Grass" has never been loyal. At best, it was like the Apocalyptic Church of Laodicea, lukewarm, neither hot nor cold; selling their beeves and mules to the Union, and praying for the rebels at the same time. I wrote you in November that good policy required the vigorous prosecution of the Cumberland Gap expedition, and I am now convinced that 10,000 men could then have done more toward the defence of the Northwest than 50,000 can now do. Had the army under Gen. SCHOEFF advanced, instead of making that disastrous retreat, the North-west would have been saved from this invasion, and more done toward crushing the rebellion than has yet been accomplished by any one expedition. But red tape and "something worse" prevailed over sound discretion; the army retreated and was disgraced in the eyes of the whole nation,—a movement that has never yet been satisfactorily explained. But with all the encouragement that surround this army, we have much that is disheartening. It will hardly be credited that we are absolutely suffering for water. The regiment in which "Yours Truly" is quartered, cannot obtain any water fit to drink, and none at all for washing. I never saw the demoralizing effect of a dirty shirt so vividly as I do now.

LODER.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

The following is a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*:

CAIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

Gen. HURLBUT's Division commenced moving yesterday, destination unknown. In fact, it is reasonable to suppose it will not go far.

Thirteen refugees from Fayette County, Ala., arrived last evening. They left about ten days since, and by traveling nights and lying by in the day time, they succeeded, after much tribulation, in reaching the Federal lines, where they took the oath of allegiance and received a passport for Cairo. They say the conscription act is clearing the country of men between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, and that immense numbers are being sent to the Confederate army.

The Confederate prisoners from Chicago left for Vicksburgh this evening, convoyed by a ram and a gunboat.

A soldier, returned from Corinth to-day, reports that the railroad between that place and Iuka is in the possession of the rebels.

There was a little skirmish at Horn Lake, Miss., yesterday. Federal cavalry pickets were fired on while taking breakfast. A Lieutenant ahead of his men was killed. The Confederates scattered.

On Thursday, the steamer *White Cloud*, down the river from Helena for cotton, was fired upon, three miles below the city, by guerrillas. No damage done.

The steamer *Planet*, up from below, says that when at Commerce they were informed that the people of that neighborhood were to shoot all guerrillas coming there to fire on boats. They don't like to have their plantations laid waste and houses burned.

The fleet is still at Helena. The *Eastport* is ashore, but will be got off. It is said one hundred negroes have been shot between here and Hernando, in compliance with Gen. PRICE's order, for insubordination.

Texas troops are concentrating at Little Rock. They have arms and powder manufacturing at San Antonio.

The Vicksburgh *Whig*, of the 2d, says the *Essex* and a Federal transport arrived opposite Natchez on the 1st. The citizens of Natchez were preparing to give them a warm reception, if they landed on the Mississippi side.

Twelve hundred exchanged prisoners arrived at Vicksburgh on the 1st inst.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, of the 26th, says a schooner with a cargo of salt from Nassau, while attempting to run the blockade, was captured by our cruisers.

The Memphis *Appeal* office was closed on Saturday for the publication of an article entitled, "Bull Run the Second."

CAPTURE OF THE TERRY ON THE TENNESSEE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing under date of Hamburgh, Sept. 5, gives the following account of the capture of the steamer *Terry* by the rebels:

"The *Terry* had left this place about the 27th ult., in company with the *Desmoines City* and the gunboat *Alfred Robb*, ostensibly on Government business, but really to take down a cargo of cotton for a speculator. The *Desmoines City* went for commissary supplies. A detachment of twenty men of the Eighty-first Ohio was placed on the *Desmoines City*, and ten on the gunboat. On the way down, the *Terry* outstripped the gunboat, which stuck for twenty-four hours on the shoals, and was so slow that before it reached Paducah it met the *Terry* returning, and as it was obliged to go for repairs, it transferred the ten riflemen for the protection of the *Terry*.

On Saturday night the steamer came in the vicinity of the shoals, and being afraid to run through in the night, anchored in the middle of the river. On Sunday she tried to go through, but stuck, and after pulling off, and sticking again and again, finally found herself resting at bow and stern on rocks, when Sunday night came. Five men of the Eighty-first Ohio were sent ashore as pickets by Sergeant MASON, Company B, while the remainder kept in readiness for action aboard. The night passed without adventure, except the firing of three or four guns at a distance. But at daybreak the pickets, who were posted in a field of high weeds, discovered a large force on foot, almost on them. From the direction in which they came, they cut off the retreat of the pickets to the boat, and made their way directly to the boat without resistance. From the bank, which was higher than the boat, they poured down their fire without let or hindrance. Two shots were fired from the cannon aboard the *Terry*, but from the position they were unable to do any service. The passengers took refuge on the other side of the boat, which now lay helpless before the eyes of the yelling rebels. After firing several rounds they ceased, and the steamer was theirs. With it they captured two excellent Wiard guns, 6-pounders, with seventy rounds of shot and shell, several barrels of whisky, and other goods belonging to a citizen of Savannah, who was aboard.

The steamer had no Government property aboard except a lot of coal. Of prisoners they took sixteen—six of the Eighty-first Ohio, as follows: Sergt. S. F. Mason, Co. B; Corp. Woodworth, Co. F; Privates C. Cooper, Co. F; G. W. Allington, Co. F; Jamison Mayberry, Co. E; Joseph H. Taylor, Co. E.

THE GUN SQUAD.

The other ten were members of the gun-squad, of Hamburgh. This is an institution which deserves particular mention. Some loose, unattached cannon having collected here, a few stray soldiers from Post hospital and elsewhere were assigned to duty to take care of them. Sergeant CLIPP, of the 12th Indiana Battery, who is in command, is a man of forty-five years of age, and very attentive to his duty, caring for his cosmopolitan command so well, that I fear they do not try very hard to join their regiments. In the language of one of them,—he has been both father, captain and soldier, and it is not wonderful that the handful of them that remains is inconsolable for his loss. 'To think,' says one, 'how it would mortify him, when he was so anxious to use his guns against the rebels, that he should be pinioned, as it were, to that rock, and be unable to make a single effective shot.'

There were ten of the squad captured, as follows: Sergt. Isaac Clipp, Twelfth Indiana Battery; Corp. Wm. Brantner, Seventh Missouri; privates W. H. H. Sweetland, Forty-fifth Illinois; H. J. Lindsey, Second Indiana Cavalry; G. W. H. Huffington, Second Indiana Cavalry; L. D. Fisher, Third Ohio Cavalry; N. Lindsey, Sixteenth Iowa; W. McDanield, Forty-sixth Ohio, and James Senseney, Twelfth Indiana Battery.

This casualty leaves Sergt. CARRINGTON, of the Sixth Ohio, (Guthrie Gray Regiment,) in command of all that remains of Sergt. CLIPP's Battery.

THE PICKETS ESCAPE—A LONG MARCH THROUGH DIXIE.

As before stated, the pickets, all but one, were cut off from the boat, and as the chimneys of the steamer were of the most interest to the robbers, they were able to escape under cover of the high reeds, to a place on the bank of the river, from which they could see and hear all of the battle. Here they saw with mortification the too easy capture, and the fact stared them in the face, that a march of a hundred miles, through a country infested with guerrillas, was before them. There were four of them, Corporal Wm. F. DWYER, and Private THOS. N. WATTS, of Co. C, and Privates JACOB RICE and —— WAGONER, of Co. E. The latter was wounded in two places, and carried both balls with him, but was not disabled, one ball being in the shoulder and the other through the arm near the wrist. Threading cautiously up the river until they were sure they were out of reach of the guerrillas, who were fully occupied with their prize, they, with a regret, cast their trusty Enfields into the Tennessee and assumed the *rôle* of deserters. By this ruse they passed without molestation until they found a squad of men whom they had reason to believe were Union. To them they opened their hearts and were advised to go to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. This they did, reaching it on Thursday at Henderson. Thence by rail to Corinth, from which place they walked hither to-day, looking like men who had indeed endured hardness as good soldiers.

PROSPECTS FOR OPENING THE BLOCKADE.

Passengers who were on the boat, and released, say that it was not burnt when they left, and that the captors said they were going to run it themselves. They had it afloat in twenty-five minutes after boarding. With the two Wiard guns, and the steamer to move troops, they may make it difficult for anything short of a gunboat to pass the shoals, or 'sucks' as they are called. Prompt action must be made, however, for a light-draft gunboat is coming up the river, and a land force will go down the river to attack them in the rear. We have reliable information that all this trouble is occasioned by a small force encamped on Duck River, a few miles from its mouth, and it is to be hoped that we may soon hear of their total rout."

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Rumors of a Coming Movement—Gen. Rosecrans at Iuka—The Position of Gen Buell—Contraction of Our Lines—The Enemy at Guntown, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, JACINTO, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

The bulk of the great Army of the West is still inactive, although rumors have been circulating around the various headquarters to the effect that a movement of some kind was on the tapis. Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS has moved forward to Iuka, and the main share of his force will act as a support to BUELL, whose position has been supposed to be precarious, as the enemy has made several attempts to turn his flank and cut off his supplies by Railroad.

From the position of the army of the Missouri, the country, and along the different railroads, they have had a large amount of territory to guard and keep under subjection. The several army corps have been spread out like a fan along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Ripley in the southwest, and thence eastwardly to Iuka. A contraction of the lines is now taking place, and we shall soon be on footing to resume offensive operations.

We are now threatened with a new military chieftain by the name of ARMSTRONG, who, if possible, is more of a fanatic than HINDMAN, of Arkansas. The former advises his soldiers to commit every species of outrage; to murder, to plunder, to pillage, to rob on the highways and when in battle to show the Nationals no quarter. He is inflicting the most atrocious injuries upon the citizens of the State, and they are coming within our lines by hundreds to seek that protection, which, under the laws of the model Confederacy, is denied them. The most of these families are in a state of the greatest destitution and wretchedness, having been robbed by the land pirates of everything.

Yesterday a scouting party of the Second Iowa Cavalry made a reconnoissance toward Guntown, and found the enemy's pickets stationed at the latter place. From the reports of deserters and others the enemy number from 25,000 to 30,000, and are under the command of Gen. PRICE, of Missouri fame. They are but poorly supplied with arms, and experience much difficulty in obtaining proper supplies of food and clothing.

The weather has now abated somewhat in heat, and the people of the North may look for stirring scenes in the old Mississippi State shortly. The different divisions are under marching orders, and the men are in the best of spirits. The health of the troops is remarkably good.

C. R.

THE BATTLE OF BRITTON'S LANE.

Five Hundred of the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Defeat Five Thousand Rebels.

Rebel Loss, 179 Killed and Between 300 and 400 Wounded---National Loss, 4 Killed, 82 Wounded and 77 Prisoners.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

JACKSON, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 5.

Your readers have been informed by telegraph of the recent raids of immense forces of rebel guerrillas along our whole line at different points, of their repulse, and of a skirmish having occurred between a large force of rebel cavalry and the forces under Col. DENNIS, consisting of the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, a battery of artillery, and one company of cavalry, in which the rebels were driven back; but this does not tell the tale, but leaves an impression that it was but an ordinary affair. Instead of its being a skirmish, it was one of the fiercest and most brilliant little battles yet recorded in this fearful struggle for constitutional liberty.

This fight took place at a place known as Britton's Lane, near SWEENEY's school-house, twelve miles southwest from Jackson, and four miles south of the village of Denmark.

THE APPROACH AND PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK.

Col. DENNIS' command,—which consisted of the remains of the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Major SHEDD, and Twentieth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Capt. FRISBIE; portions of two companies of the Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Capt. FOSTER, and two pieces of SCHWARTZ's Battery, 6-pounders, JAMES' rifle,—were stationed at Estanaula Ferry, twenty miles from Jackson, on the Hatchie River, to guard the ford or crossing. Expecting that they would be attacked by a large force of the enemy, on Sunday morning last, Col. LAWLER ordered the force to fall back on Jackson. Col. DENNIS immediately took up a line of march, and reached a point four miles east of Denmark by evening, where his troops rested for a short time. Here orders were received to countermarch to Medon Station *via* Denmark and the Clover Creek road. They at once renewed their march, and went as far as Denmark, and lay on their arms, on the western outskirts of the town, over night.

Next morning, at daylight, they again resumed their line of march on the Clover Creek Road, in the following order of march: FOSTER's Cavalry, advance guard; Twentieth Illinois Infantry, in advance of artillery and baggage and provision train; and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry in the rear. After this march was taken up, another order was received to advance to Clover Creek and endeavor to intercept and cut off a large force of rebel cavalry which had been engaging our troops at Medon Station early that morning, and was then retreating toward Clover Creek. By some management of their guide, the wrong road was taken, which led through the woods to Britton's Lane. The train had become somewhat scattered by this time, so the advance halted in a hollow half a mile from the lane, until the train came up.

THE BATTLE.

FOSTER's Cavalry, which reconnoitered the advance, entered the lane about 10 o'clock A. M., and discovered the enemy's skirmishers posted in the cornfield to the left of the road, and immediately engaged them, and held their position until the Twentieth came up, a few minutes afterwards. Col. DENNIS ordered the artillery to be posted in the road, so as to command the lane, and the Twentieth Regiment to support it; whereupon a line of battle was formed in the timber to the right of the road, occupying a favorable ridge.

The artillery was no sooner posted than they began to play upon the enemy, or in the direction indicated by the rising dust.

After our line of battle was formed, Capt. FOSTER, with his cavalry, advanced to discover the position of the enemy, but they had gone but a short distance before they were met and driven back by the enemy, who advanced on a desperate charge, four deep and three thousand strong, and, as was afterward learned, with the expectation of riding over our force. They had sent out large detachments to our right and left, for the purpose of picking up all stragglers, and thus bagging the whole command. Though they came tearing up the road and through the fields, discharging volley after volley, not a shot was fired from our men till they had come up in full view, at about one hundred yards' distance, and had nearly all discharged their pieces, which fortunately overshot our men, when our men were ordered to "fire," and poured into the rebel ranks such a deadly fire that their advance was immediately checked. About one hundred saddles were emptied, and the rebels fell back in dismay and disorder. They, however, soon rallied again, and a second and more sanguinary charge was made on our whole line, advancing on our flank with stronger force than before. A similar reception to the first was given to them by our boys, but they came knowingly and better prepared than at first on both our flanks. A desperate hand-to-hand encounter ensued. The rebels rushed in among our brave boys in largely superior numbers, and took many of them prisoners; but prisoners it was determined they should not remain if their ranson could be purchased by desperation and bloodshed. Our men fought like pent-up tigers, and most of those who were captured were released by their comrades, all fighting to release each other—and most admirably they succeeded. One Captain of the Twentieth, whose company was completely surrounded, was approached by a rebel Captain, who presented a pistol at his head, and ordered him to surrender; but our hero was too soon for him, for the words had no sooner passed from his lips than the gallant Captain of the Twentieth shot him dead from off his horse.

The rebels succeeded, in this charge, in capturing our cannon and most of our transportation train; but the guns had been abandoned a short time before, and all the ammunition destroyed, so that they could not use them against us.

It was in the heat of this desperate conflict that the Thirtieth Regiment, (which was over a mile and a half distant in the rear at the commencement of the fight,) led by the gallant Maj. SHEDD, came rushing up in a double quick, with such a yell as only the confident can give. Then came the tug of war. These two exemplary regiments, which have fought together on every hard-fought field from Fredericktown to the last skirmish before Corinth, were again side by side, each vieing with the other in deeds of daring, but neither destined to excel. This encounter lasted about half an hour, when the rebels were again repulsed and fell back, without having broken our lines, except a portion on the flanks.

In this charge the enemy had fully discovered our position, and Col. DENNIS, having ridden out in the advance, discovered that the rebels were dismounting for a demonstration on foot. Under these circumstances it was deemed advisable to change position to prevent our right wing from being turned. Capt. FRISBIE accordingly moved his regiment to the right, with his right flank drawn back so as to form a crescent or horse-shoe, with his right resting down a slope in the timber, leaving a gap at the point last occupied, to be protected by the Thirtieth Regiment, which was a little to the left of the corn-field. Skirmishers were also thrown out from the Thirtieth into the corn-field to the left, so as to make it appear that they were the advance of another regiment.

Precaution was taken to instruct the men to hold their fire until the enemy came in within short musket range, which was religiously complied with, and for each man to take cover behind a tree whenever it was convenient.

But a short time elapsed before another charge was made by the rebels, mounted and on foot. As was anticipated, the main body of the enemy moved on the position last held by our men, and, owing to the dense cloud of dust continually arising, were unable to discover the change that had taken place, so they opened a fierce fire on the ground before occupied, killing and wounding nobody, while our boys poured in a cross-fire upon them, and, as they advanced along the line, dropped the rebels from their horses like leaves falling in an Autumn wind.

The main body of the rebels were, as before, driven back, but they succeeded in gaining a little knoll on our right, which gave them considerable advantage. Capt. FRISBIE saw at once that it would not do to suffer them to hold this position, so he called out for volunteers to follow him and drive the rebels from the hill. The response was a noble one. The men of the Twentieth nearly all rushed forward, led by the dauntless Captain, and, with a yell, opened fire on the enemy and advanced upon their position, from which the rebels fled like frightened sheep. While this was going on on the right, the Thirtieth, on the left, were receiving another charge from overwhelming numbers, which was met like the former one. Three other charges were made subsequently, but all to no purpose, and after four hours of the most desperate fighting on record, a Union force of not more than five hundred men succeeded in defeating and driving from the field a rebel force of from four to five thousand, leaving one hundred and seventy-nine dead rebels on the field by actual count. The number of their wounded is not known, but the proportionate number would be from three to four hundred, many of whom have since died. Capt. CARROLL, who subsequently scouted the country in the vicinity of the engagement, in search of the rebel wounded, reports that they are to be found in every house from five miles this side of the battle-ground to the Hatchie river; but their wounds are of such a dangerous character that they were unfit to be removed. [illegible] wounded two-thirds will either die or be crippled for life; by which fact your readers will see that, for the force engaged on the side of the rebels, this has been one of the most destructive and disastrous engagements of the war.

The loss of rebel officers was immense. Col. ADAMS was found lying dead on the road. Four Captains and several Lieutenants now lie fatally wounded near the battle-field, and those that could be moved were carried off by the retreating rebels.

There were seven regiments in the fight, under the immediate command of Gen. ARMSTRONG, to wit: Colonels ADAMS', PINSON's, SLEMMON's, JACKSON's, FORREST's, BARSTOW's and WHEELER's cavalry regiments, numbering, in the aggregate, five thousand men; while the whole number of Col. DUNN's force was but six hundred men.

IMPORTANT FROM CINCINNATI.

The Rebel Army Retreating in Confusion.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The rebel army has fallen back beyond Florence.

Some stragglers taken by our scouts say they had 20,000 men, while others say that only 10,000 advanced to this side of Florence, under Gen. HEATH.

The prisoners say the raid of the rebels was made because they had heard of Gen. BUELL's presence in Kentucky, and had not heard from Gen. BRAGG.

Our latest report last night says that the rebels are retreating in confusion.

FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Arrival of an Old Resident of Richmond in Washington.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862.

An old resident of Richmond, Va., adroitly managed to escape from the city a few days ago, and arrived here yesterday, with the latest information from the rebel capital. Of

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF RICHMOND

he says the people of the loyal States have been much deceived; that after the recent battles, and the removal of our army, but few troops remained in and about the city; that, instead of numerous and immense fortifications, there are but *five*, located as follows: Three miles from the city, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad, there is a small fort, mounting only three or four guns; one on the Mechanicsville Road, four miles from town, larger than any of the rest; one on "Nine-mile Road," on the south side of Richmond, and two miles from it—this fort has four guns; on the hill a little below Rockets, and commanding the river, there is another fort; and one on the Manchester side of the river completes the fortifications for the defence of Richmond. These forts are slightly-built earthworks—the embankments being about six feet high, and none of them have more than a single company of soldiers, and they are armed with *pikes*. They are all under the command of Maj. ATKINSON.

The obstructions in the river at Fort Darling are considered perfect. A large number of vessels, some of them new, filled with stones, were sunk.

Gunboats now ply between Richmond and Fort Darling.

RICHMOND DURING THE FIGHT.

It was generally conceded that MCCLELLAN would take Richmond, and everybody was prepared for that event. Long trains of cars, with steam up, were kept ready for a start during the seven days' battle on the Chickahominy. The stores were closed, and the banks had removed all their money and other valuables to Danville.

Immense numbers of wounded soldiers were brought into the city. Among the killed was Maj JOHN S. WALKER and Capt. WM. M. HARRISON, of Richmond. Col. AUGUST, a well-known lawyer of Richmond, was wounded at the battle of Williamsburgh, and is still limping about the city.

BEAUREGARD has no command. MAGRUDER and LOVELL have no commands. WISE is in Richmond, and generally wears citizen's dress, with the addition of a sword.

The Conscription act, now in force, embraces every man between 18 and 55 years of age. It was this act which made our informant leave Richmond.

JOHN M. BOTTS was released from prison, after three months' confinement, on parole not to leave his farm near the city, or hold communication with any one not a member of his family. His friends made application to the Secretary of War for the removal of this restriction early in July, when Mr. RANDOLPH expressed surprise at learning of its existence, declared that it had never been intended to be imposed, and restored to Mr. BOTTS his full liberty of circulation. Mr. BOTTS, however, remains in seclusion as a matter of choice. He bore his imprisonment well; and the case of the Government against him broke down disgracefully upon his trial before the Court of Inquiry.

BUSINESS PARTIALLY SUSPENDED.

The *slave-trade* is dull; the auction houses in Franklin street are still open, and sales are occasionally made at greatly reduced prices.

HAXALL's large flour mill is at work for the Government, and so is the mill of WARRICK & BARKSDALE; CRENSHAW's woolen mill, and the cotton mills at Manchester, are also at work for the army.

The Tredegar Works are in full operation manufacturing arms. The Government has also bought TOLBERT's large foundry and establishment, and are using it for the same purpose. This establishment is now building the *Merrimac No. 2*.

SUB-MARINE BATTERIES.

About three months ago, a sub-marine battery was completed, which was intended to blow up our fleet at Norfolk; it was taken down he James River, to test its utility, but upon the first trial it sunk, and could not be raised, and that was the end of the sub-marine battery idea.

ICE.

The city is entirely without ice, and the Government has taken WARDWELL's ice carts. He used to deal in Boston ice.

STORES CLOSED.

The impossibility of obtaining goods from the North has caused a number of stores to be closed, among them the following:

Theo. Robinson, hardware; (young Theo. Robinson was arrested for treason and sent South, but was paroled and has returned;) Kent, Paine & Co., dry goods; they are now selling tobacco at auction; Meyers, jewelry; Alfred Moses, dry goods; Clarkson & Anderson, hardware; Stebbins & Pullin, crockery; Christian & Lathrop, dry goods; Putney, Watts & Co., shoe dealers; John C. Page, shoes; Gardner, Carlton & Co., shoes; P. K. White, shoes; Edmonds, Davenport & Co., wholesale grocers; Key, Baldwin & Williams, clothing; (house occupied as a hospital;) Wm. Ira Smith, clothing; J. & G. B. Davenport, wholesale grocers; Purcell, Ladd & Co., druggists; Crenshaw & Co.; grocers; Dunlop, Moncase & Co., grocers; Jordon, Winn & Co., grocers.

V. V.

The Late Battles North of the Rappahannock.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 8.

The following intelligence is the latest we have been able to see. The first letter is from Gen. LEE to President DAVIS:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA,
CHANTILLY, Sept. 3, 1862.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of America:

MR. PRESIDENT—My letter of the 30th ult. will have informed your Excellency of the progress of this army to that date. Gen. LONGSTREET's division having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle upon the right of Gen. JACKSON, who had been engaged with the enemy since morning, resisting an attack [illegible] on the 29th. The enemy, on the latter day, was vigorously repulsed, leaving his numerous dead and wounded on the field. His attack on the morning of the 30th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was again repulsed by both wings of the army. His loss on this day, as stated in his published report, herewith inclosed, amounted to 8,000 killed and wounded.

The enemy being reinforced renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th, when a general advance of both wings of the army was ordered, and after a fierce combat, which raged until after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, his destruction of the stone bridge after crossing, and the uncertainty of the fords, stopped the pursuit.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in the strong position at Centreville, and the army was put in motion toward the Little River turnpike, to turn his right. Upon reaching Ox Hill, on the 1st of September, he was again discovered in our front on the heights of Germantown, and about five P. M. made a spirited attack upon the front and right of our columns, with a view of apparently covering the withdrawal of his trains on the Centreville road and masking his retreat. Our position was maintained with but slight loss on both sides. Major-General KEARNEY was left by the enemy dead on the field. During the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax Court House, and abandoned his position at Centreville. Yesterday, about noon, he evacuated Fairfax Court House, taking the roads, as reported to me, to Alexandria and Washington.

I have, as yet, been unable to get official reports of our loss or captured in these various engagements. Many gallant officers have been killed or wounded. Of the general officers, Ewell, Trimble, Taliaferro, Fields, Jenkins and Mahone, have been reported wounded; Colonels Means, Marshall, Baylor, Neff and Gadberry, killed. About 7,000 prisoners have already been paroled, about the same number of small arms have been collected from the field, and thirty pieces of cannon captured, beside a number of wagons, ambulances, &c. A large number of arms still remain on the ground. For want of transportation valuable stores had to be destroyed as captured, while the enemy, at their various dépôts, are reported to have burned many millions of property in their retreat. Nothing could surpass the gallantry and endurance of the troops, who have cheerfully borne every danger and hardship, both on the battle-field and march.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

[Chantilly is north of Centreville and northwest of Fairfax Court House, about six or eight miles from each. The "letter of the 30th," referred to in the above, was not received. The Little River turnpike leads from Middleburgh to Alexandria, and intersects the Centreville turnpike about a mile this side of Fairfax Court House. Germantown is on the Little River turnpike, about half a mile west of its intersection with the Centreville turnpike.]

The following correspondence will illustrate the thoroughness of the enemy's defeat in the battle of the 30th. It bears date, as will be seen, of the next day:

CENTREVILLE, Aug. 31, 1862.

SIR: Many of the wounded of this army have been left on the field, for whom I desire to send ambulances. Will you please inform me whether you consent to a truce until they are cared for?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN POPE,
Major-General, United States Army, commanding,
Commanding Officer, Confederate forces, near Groveton.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Aug. 31, 1862.

Major-Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., commanding, &c.:

SIR: Consideration for your wounded induces me to consent to your sending ambulances to convey them within your lines. I cannot consent to a truce nor a suspension of military operations of this army. If you desire to send for your wounded, should your ambulances report to Dr. GUILDY, medical director of this army, he will give directions for their transportation. The wounded will be paroled, and it is understood that no delay will take place in their removal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

The following letter, received at a still later date, shows what a vast number of the enemy's wounded still lie upon the field of battle—four days after the engagements—notwithstanding the efforts made by POPE's officers to remove them under the permission granted by Gen. LEE. The answer of Gen. LEE to this appplication of Dr. COOLIDGE has not been communicated:

CENTREVILLE, Va., Sept 3, 1862.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Commanding Confederate Army:

GENERAL: Medical-Director GUILDY, of the Confederate Army, and Medical-Director MCFARLAN, of the United States Army, have just arrived here from the battle-field near Manassas. The accounts they give are far more serious than my previous information had led me to believe. Our wounded soldiers, to the number of nearly 3,000, many still lying on the field, are suffering for food. I have no commissary stores, and my supply of medical comforts are wholly inadequate. With every kindly intention and effort on the part of those under your command, the loss of life must be very great, unless food and means of transporting the wounded within our own lines are promptly supplied. I know of no source of adequate supply nearer than Washington. If, General, you can, consistently with duty, permit supplies of food and transport wagons for wounded to pass through your lines to and return from the battle-field, you will save very many lives and much suffering. If you cannot do this, I beg that you will, for humanity sake, point out some other way in which medical relief may be obtained. I am within your lines, and of course cannot provide the necessary relief without your permission.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, RICHARD H. COOLIDGE,
Medical Inspector United States Army.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners Still Proceeding.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 12.

One hundred and eleven rebel prisoners were sent to Aiken's Landing to-day, for exchange. They were those taken near Suffolk the week before last.

A sufficient number of steamers went up with a flag of truce to bring down the six thousand Union prisoners awaiting transports.

MORE INDIAN ATROCITIES.

Four Persons Murdered Yesterday—An Offer of Aid from the Chippewas.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Sept. 13.

Four persons were killed to-day by the Indians, near Mankato, while threshing wheat. This was done within a mile of a company of troops.

The Indians took the horses from the threshing machines, and left before the troops could reach them.

These bold exploits will prevent the farmers from returning to their crops.

Two Chippewa chiefs, of Wisconsin, have tendered their services to Gov. RAMSEY to fight the Sioux. It is well known that the Sioux and Chippewas have long been at war with each other.

(Advertisement.)
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 13—*In Steamship City of New-York for Liverpool*—Mrs. Wm. H. Mills, Mrs. Mooney, child and infant, Miss Jane Mindock, Miss Maggie Mindock, Miss Kate Mindock, Mrs. Prestinair, Wm. Evett, wife, three children and infant, Y. Cabajose, Jove M. Geli, D. M. Carrall, W. J. Minors, wife and three children, J. B. Band, wife and two children, Rev. A. Vasseurs, Rev. Louis Rossi, Mrs. Loiselle and two children, Mrs. Lefevre, Miss Veyrat, Stephen Murphy and wife, Juan Antonio Gonzalez, E. M. Ynaga, Saml. McCulloch, Mr. Lecuyler, Chas. P. B. Jeffreys, Augustus A. Clauson, Wm. Marshal, Geo. Tuthill, Sullivan Haslett, Saml. Gamble, wife, son and daughter, H. H. Beadle, John H. Bonner, Chas. Ray, Wm. Green, V. S. Irish, Jno. Lagondrille, Miss S. E. Beadle, Miss M. Annesly, B. K. Fanti, Wm. C. Hayes, with others in the steerage.

SEPT. 13—*In steamship British Queen, for Nassau and Havana*—W. C. Rahming, New-York; S. Hayman, Nassau; E. A. J. Bethel, do.; Mrs. Dr. Eneas, Miss Pitt, Nassau; A. Deangelis, Havana; W. Douglas, do.; S. Sabedroz, Cuba; C. Lynch, Boston; N. S. Suris, Havana; J. C. Thure, do.; J. L. Alfonso, Paris; C. Suarez, Havana; W. Petancourt, New-York; Bernardo Garera, Matanzas; S. Subraca, Venezuela; A. Gros, Metamoras; F. B. Jones. Specie, $31,525.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steamer Guide, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mrs. Gen. Martin, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Col. Russell and 2 children, Miss H. Sherwood, Capt. J. Morrison, wife and 2 children, Col. Amory, 17th Mass. Vol.; Samuel Green, Surgeon 24th Mass. Vol.; Dr. Buck, 51st N. Y. Vol.; Capt. S. A. Taylor, Lieut.-Col. Pardee, Dr. Thomas, Lieut. T. F. Newton, Capt. Geo. F. Austin, 24th Mass. Vol.; E. A. Chadwick, T. R. Lane, D. C. Gates, G. E. Blanchard, A. Searing, W. Salon, and 60 discharged soldiers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 39 | Sun sets.... 6 12 | Moon rises... 9 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 29 | Gov. Island 12 18 | Hell Gate.... 1 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships British Queen, (Br.,) Le Messurier, E. Cunard; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Prinz Albert, (Hamb.,) Platy, Hamburg, R. M. Slooman & Edie; Sowamset, Johnson, Liverpool, Hallett & Curran; J. Montgomery, Hamilton, Lisbon, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Adler, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Eufemia, (Span.,) Salas, Barcelona, Gomez, Wakeman & Co.

[illegible], Carlton, New-Orleans, E. D. Brookman & Co.; [illegible] Schwing, (Pruss.,) Seigert, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; G. W. Hall, [illegible] New-Orleans, Jacquet, Ward & Co.; Ocean Pearl, [illegible] Cork, [illegible] Lawrence Bros.; Amelia [illegible] (Meckig.,) Hans, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; [illegible] E. Ward, Tibbitts, Lisbon, James E. Ward & Co.; [illegible]acia, Petersen, Melbourne, Fisher, Ricards & Co.

Brigs Onward, (Br.,) Higgins, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.; Marian Ridley, Pass, Harbor Grace, N. F., [illegible] & Ironsides; H. Havelock, (Br.,) Dexter, Laguayra, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Oliva, (Br.,) Proteus, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Billow, Given, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Howard Putnam, (Br.,) Williams, St. Louis, D. R. [illegible]; Sea Breeze, Coomley, Washington, R. P. Buck & Co.; Red Ranger, Smith, St. Pierre, Miller & Houghton; Manufacturer, Chappell, Newport, R. I., H. S. Rackett; Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davison, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; [illegible] Armstrong, Linnell, Boston, Baker & Dayton; [illegible] Walker, Bunnell, Port Royal, Bentley, Smith & Co.; [illegible] V. Coonan, Coonan, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Wm. Collyer, Rayner, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Austin Bell, Bodine, New-Haven, R. P. Buck & Co.; Thomas Jefferson, Ainney, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport United States, Knapp, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, with 60,000 muskets to D. D. Tompkins—vessel to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. 11th inst., in the Potomac River, passed steamers Connecticut, John Brooks and State of Maine, all bound to New-York.

U. S. steamer Guide, Vaill, Beaufort, N. C., Sept. 10, via Fortress Monroe 26 hours, with passengers to D. D. Tompkins. 9th inst., off Cape Lookout, saw a large steamer, bound S. Left at Beaufort, N. C., U. S. gunboats Monticello and Mystic; barks Guerrilla, Voltigeur; schrs. J. L. Redner, Eagle and others.

U. S. steam transport St. Mary, Talbot, Hilton Head Sept. 9, via Fortress Monroe 12th, at 4 P. M., with passengers to Col. D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster—vessel to Charles Morgan. Sept. 13, 5 A. M., signalized steamship Arago, bound S.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Alexandria, via Norfolk 38 hours, in ballast to Col. D. D. Tompkins.

U. S. steam transport Massachusetts, Fraser, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Highland Light, Little, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

U. S. steam transport George's Creek, Mott, Fortress Monroe 34 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christofer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, tobacco, &c., and 16 passengers to Wm. & Alfred Nelson.

Bark Arab, (Dan.,) Bruhne, Padang June 5, passed Cape of Good Hope July 15, touched at St. Helena Aug. 2, with coffee to order. Had heavy weather off the Cape, and light winds since. Aug. 3, lat. 15 13 S., lon. 6 44 W., spoke ship Uriel, of Boston, Capt. Palmer, (2d pendant 5,870,) from Port Lewis for Falmouth, 43 ds. out; all well on board; had a cargo of rice.

Bark Edward, (Pruss.,) Wieting 48 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Ruprecht & Forstner. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Eva, (Br., of Dundee,) Scott, Shanghai March 27, via Halifax Sept. 3, with teas, &c., to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Brig Maria C. E., (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Fowler, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood and pimento to J. Leaycraft.

Brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) Hamilton, Hillsboro, N. S., 15 ds., with to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Elizabeth, Trimble, Minititlan Aug. 12, with mahogany to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Lydia Storer, Getchell, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Laleah, (of Digby, N. S.,) Moorehead, Crab Island 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Smith, Jones & Co. 10th inst., lat. 38, lon. 73 30, spoke bark St. Maria, of and from Boston.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Parker, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. H. C. Hall, Knight, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Judge Sinickson, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Alvarado, Allen, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Oriole, Theamorne, Eastport 6 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Coronella, (Br.,) Sulis, Clemensport, N. S., 8 ds., with stone to J. Green.

Schr. P. Blake, Crane, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal, to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Gen. Warren, Benson, Calais 7 ds., with ship-knees to T. Mayhew.

Schr. Republic, Soule, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Ann Salter, Fish, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Robert Bruce, Small, Dennis 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Faithful, Baker, Dennis 3 ds., with fish.

Yacht Onkahye, Von Osdoll, Hunt's Point.

WIND—9 P. M., N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Jupiter, Richmers, Gloucester Aug. 4.
Bark Hebron, Witham, Montevideo.
Brig Minnie Schiffer, 27 ds. from Gibraltar.
Brig Peerless.
The ship J. S. Parsons, from Liverpool, (before reported below,) is anchored at S. W. Spit.

Sailed.

Steamships City of New-York, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Bremen, of and for Bremen; British Queen, (Br.,) for Nassau and Havana; Chesapeake, for Portland, Me. Steam transport Novelty, for Washington, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 13—Arr. ship Gladiator, Howland Island; bark Andrew Corney, Smyrna; brig Prince Oscar Frederick, Gottenberg; schrs. Thomas Woodward, Port Paix; Enchantress, Cape Town; J. Nickerson, Cape Haytien; Hugh W. Frye, Aux Cayes.

Miscellaneous.

The French bark Therese, ashore on Jones' Beach, L. I., lies broadsides on the beach, and remained perfectly tight yesterday morning, (12th inst.) She has a cargo of 14,000 bushels of wheat.

The Underwriters' Agent has returned from the brig Volant, ashore at New Inlet, and reports that she has gone to pieces. A portion of her cargo has deen saved, and all materials.

The schr. Dolphin, from Savanilla, is consigned to M. J. de Pumarejo, not B. F. Small, as before reported.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The schr. Walcott, from Boston for New-York, went ashore on Chatham Bar, yesterday. Will probably get off next tide.—(By telegraph to S. S. Gilpin, Merchants' and Exchange reading-room, corner of Exchange-place and William-st.)

Spoken, &c.

Clara L. Preble—ship, from Loando, bound to India, May 22, lat. 17 9 S., lon. 78 18 E.

Franklin—bark, from Cienfuegos for Boston, 3 ds. out, Aug. 30, off Cape Antonio.

Samuel Watts—ship, from Rangoon for Cowes, June 8, lat. 27 S., lon. 46 30 E.

Thermuthis—ship, from Aracan for Falmouth, 74 ds. out, July 23, lat. 28 10 S., lon. 7 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Minititlan, Aug. 12, bark Nazarene, Saunders, for London, ready; brig Crocus, Adams, for New-York, ldg. The Br. brig Catharine Louisa, of Hull, Sutton, in ballast, went ashore, entering the river Coatzacoalcos on the evening of July 16, and became a total wreck. She had a pilot on board at the tima. The captain and crew were saved.

At Kingston, Jam., Aug. 23, schr. Luisita, hence, and Horace E. Brown, from Philadelphia, dischg.

SMITH & BROTHER.

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

REV. FRANCIS MANSFIELD, CHAPLAIN of the Second Regiment of the Empire Brigade, will preach a farewell sermon in Calvary Chapel, 23d-st., near 3d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.